

French 'Democracy'
Commits Atrocities
Against Refugees
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Daily Worker

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY, PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

Weather

Local—Rain; not much change in temperature; strong northwest winds.
Eastern New York—Cloudy with rain; not much change in temperature.

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MOLOTOV IN STIRRING PLEA FOR PEACE TO SAVE MANKIND FROM WORLD SLAUGHTER

STRESSES U.S.S.R. NEUTRALITY IN PRESENT WAR

An Editorial

Wanted: On a Charge of Murder

A FUGITIVE from Justice! That is the type of character used by the Dies Committee to slander the Communist Party, defame the trade unions and discredit the liberal movement.

At the very moment when William C. McCuiston was strutting and lying as a star witness for Dies, he was being hunted by the New Orleans police, charged with the murder of an official of the National Maritime Union.

But no one on the Dies Committee questioned him—that is, not in public. No one asked who he was or where he came from. That is the way it is with all the stool-pigeons and underworld characters who are paraded before the Dies committee.

When he delivered his stream of lies about the Communist Party and spoke of himself as a "former Communist," no one asked under what circumstances he had "left" the Party. And for good reason! For McCuiston was expelled from the Communist Party in 1934 as a drunkard and an unreliable element.

When he spewed forth his slanders against the National Maritime Union, no one asked under what conditions he had "left" that organization. And again for good reason. For McCuiston had been expelled from the NMU as part of the Jerome King group of stool-pigeons, spies and disrupters who were working with the steamship owners to break the union and whose strong-arm methods led to the death of the union official in connection with whose murder McCuiston has now been taken into custody.

No one asked him about his activities years ago in the Marine Workers Industrial Union. For his record there was one of corruption, double-dealing and deceit.

When he said that he had been in Spain, no one made any further inquiries. For in Loyalist Spain, McCuiston was hated and despised as a coward and deserter!

This is the person whom Dies takes to his bosom. McCuiston sits down with the committee's "investigator" and the two of them together work out the questions and answers to be heard in public—just as district attorneys used to coach the witnesses in labor frame-ups.

Isn't it strange that the Dies Committee didn't know that the police were hunting for McCuiston. It was known up and down the New York waterfront.

But perhaps such things don't bother Rep. Dies. After all, hasn't it happened before? Didn't Alvin Karpis face trial on a larceny charge on the very same day that he testified as a Dies Committee witness against the Abraham Lincoln Brigade? Didn't Edward F. Sullivan, former chief "investigator" for Dies, himself have a police record?

IT IS ONLY scum like these who can provide Dies with the dishonest perjured material that he requires to smear and destroy the labor and progressive movements. By now it should be clear to every trade unionist and every liberal that Dies' methods and his witnesses smell of corruption because his goal is so corrupt.

Just listen to the admission of David Lawrence, Wall Street columnist, writing in yesterday's New York Sun:

"The so-called anti-Communist wave, which has been fostered by various interests throughout the country" is "anxious to DISCREDIT, IF POSSIBLE, VARIOUS LABOR UNION LEADERS AS A PART OF THE CAPITAL-LABOR QUARRELS OF THE HOUR. Then, too, there is undoubtedly a good deal of behind-the-scenes effort to tie up the LIBERALS to Communism by inferences and innuendoes." (Our emphasis.—Ed.)

HOW far does Dies plan to go with his dragnet? Speaking before the grocery monopolists the other day in this city, Dies made it clear that he was after everybody who dares criticize or fight against the abuses and corruption of monopoly capital. Dies termed such people as "Communists by degrees" and who were trying to "re-make society along socialistic lines."

Dies is out to get every individual and every organization which is sincerely trying to better the lot of the people and to clip the claws of the Morgans, Rockefellers and Tom Girdlers.

All those labor and liberal forces whom Dies would gag, hamstring and annihilate, must turn around and call a halt to his activities before he and the monopoly capitalists carry through the destruction of every democratic right of the American people.

Police Nail McCuiston On Murder Charge

NMU Asks If Alleged Killer Was Shielded by Dies Committee

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (UP).—William C. McCuiston, New Orleans Goon Squad leader who is the Dies Committee's newest expert on Communism, was locked up in the 11th precinct jail here today on a murder charge.

Police said they would keep the committee protege for a few days until arrangements are made for his extradition to New Orleans, where he is wanted in connection with the murder of Philip Carey, former official of the National Maritime Union.

[According to the United Press, Chief of Detectives John Groesch of New Orleans said today that William McCuiston had been charged with murder in connection with the slaying here Sept. 17 of Carey. Groesch said Federal authorities would return to New Orleans for prosecution of William C. McCuiston, held by Washington police for questioning today.]

DIES SEES "A PLOT"

As soon as McCuiston finished up his morning's chime of tall tales about Communist "control" of the N. M. U., Lt. Horace Lineberg of the Washington police took him away.

The arrest was made on request of the New Orleans police after N. M. U. leaders, who had been trying to locate McCuiston for some time, got in touch with them. Rep. Martin Dies professed to see in the arrest of the anti-labor strong-arm specialist, just another deep, dark "Communist plot."

He stated with deep pathos and appropriate gestures that this man who is charged with having been the head of the gang which killed Carey was an innocent victim of "persecution."

Dies maintained that McCuiston's "civil liberties have been violated" because the N. M. U. insisted on having him arrested.

As a matter of fact, the commit-

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World's Fair Closes; Opens Again in May

Rain Keeps Last Day's Gate to Smallest of the Entire Year

The "World of Tomorrow" went into winter storage last night to reopen for a second season on May 25 of next year.

Approximately 4,000 Fair employees today are searching for new jobs. Fair officials had expected the attendance figure of paid admissions to run up to 26,000,000, but with a steady, all-day rain, thousands who had expected to be present on the last day were kept away.

During the early hours of yesterday admissions totaled only 1,397, the lowest of the entire season. The total given as of yesterday for the season was 25,780,127. Another 5,000,000 entered on passes. The average attendance per day was 140,000.

Exhibits will be kept through the winter and the buildings will be guarded by watchmen and firemen. The \$137,000,000 display will return next season with the exception of several foreign exhibits which are being withdrawn.

Chamberlain Moves to Recognize Italy's Seizure of Albania

LONDON, Oct. 31 (UP).—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain revealed in the House of Commons today that Great Britain intended to send a new consul general to Albania, a step interpreted as the first move toward British recognition of the Italian annexation of the formerly independent kingdom.

The disclosure was made in a written reply by Chamberlain to a question asked by Conservative William Patrick Spens. Chamberlain said Britain proposed to appoint L. R. Graffley Smith, consul general at Durazzo succeeding Sir Andrew Ryan who was appointed to the post while Albania was still ruled by King Zog, now in exile.

Administration Wins Embargo Test in House

Repeal Forces Close Debate on Rule by 177 to 237

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (UP).—The administration today won the opening engagement of the House neutrality fight when the chamber approved a rule to send the measure to conference with the Senate.

The House ordered the bill sent to conference by a voice vote after an initial test of strength on a motion by Representative Fish (R., N. Y.) to close debate on the rule under which the measure was sent to conference.

The administration won the vote to close debate 237 to 177. The vote provided an initial test of administration strength in the closely-divided house. However, it was not regarded as conclusive.

The decisive test will come when the House votes later on the question of instructing the conferees to insist on retention of the present embargo on arms shipments to belligerents.

City of Flint Hugs Norway Coast, Headed South

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 31 (UP).—The American steamship City of Flint, sailed by a German prize crew, was reported tonight to be proceeding down the Norwegian coast and to have reached Bodø, Norwegian port 200 miles by sea from Tromsø, which was left behind at 4 P. M. yesterday.

Answer Dies and Warmongers With Aid for Bail Fund, Foster Urges

The Dies Committee is the "mouthpiece of all warmongers, profiteers and fascist-minded enemies of the American people," William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party of U. S., declared yesterday.

The internationally famous working-class leader's voice was tinged with contempt as he spoke of the activities of the latest witch-hunt against the civil liberties of the American masses:

"This onslaught," he said, "like those of the hysterical raid-days in 1919-20, and the subsequent Fish Committee will be beat back by the Communist Party and its friends—who are legion."

The warning that the Dies inquisition is threatening the Bill of Rights, Foster pointed out, comes not only from the Communist Party and liberals from all walks of American life, but also from such people as Raymond Clapper, Scripps-Howard Washington commentator. Clapper,

(Continued on Page 4)

Mussolini Shakes Up Cabinet and Army Chiefs

London Sees Move Slap at Berlin; Fascist Leader Relieved

ROME, Oct. 31 (UP).—Mussolini today carried out the most drastic shakeup of his Cabinet, party and highest military leaders which fascism has seen.

In London, Mussolini's action was regarded as eliminating pro-Nazi elements in the high ranks of the fascist party.

Mussolini replaced Achille Starace, secretary-general of the fascist party since 1932; Propaganda Minister Dino Alfieri, five other Cabinet ministers and the chiefs of staff of the army and air force, but left the foreign minister and three other ministers in their posts.

Untouched by the removals were Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, who is married to Mussolini's daughter, Edmondo Ciano, Count Diedo Grandi, minister of justice and former ambassador to London; Count Paolo Thlon de Revel, minister of finance, and Giuseppe Bottai, minister of national education.

Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, veteran of the Libyan and Ethiopian campaigns and former Viceroy of Ethiopia, became chief of staff of the army, replacing General Alberto Pariani.

Gen. Francesco Pricolo was named under-secretary of aviation and chief of staff of the air force, replacing Gen. Giuseppe Vaise, who had held both posts.

Starace, who held the post of secretary general of the fascist party longer than any other man, was replaced by Gen. Ettore Muti. Starace became chief of the fascist militia.

Valentine Lifts Cruising Ban; Strike Readied

Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine lifted the announced ban on taxicab cruising in the midtown area yesterday as the Taxi Division of the Transport Workers Union issued its first strike bulletin to the drivers calling for unity in their ranks and urging them to "keep clear-headed" in the impending strike situation.

Meanwhile the State Mediation Board intervened in the strike situation. It invited the Transport

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Bombay Cabinet Quits Over Rejection of Self-Rule Plea

BOMBAY, Oct. 31 (UP).—The Bombay provincial government resigned today in protest against the British government's refusal to recognize demands of the India National Congress for democracy and independence and clarification of British war aims.

"The resignations," Prime Minister B. G. Kehr said, "are the inevitable consequence of the British government's refusal to recognize our right to determine the country's future in consonance with the people's will."

[The Indian National Congress Ministry in Madras province has already resigned in compliance with the Congress decision. The Congress ministries in six other provinces are expected to resign momentarily.]

The Governor of Bombay will accept the resignations tomorrow, meanwhile taking over administration of the province and suspending the constitution.

Daladier Turning Spain Refugees Over to Franco

Makes Agreement to Return Victims to the Burgos Butcher; Confiscates Supplies Sent by International Relief Organizations

PARIS, Oct. 30 (ICN).—One of the most cowardly aspects of the new phase of the imperialist war—a war in which the main enemy is not Hitler or Hitlerism, but the working class of the world—is the new agreement which has been reached between Franco and the Daladier Government in regard to the heroic defenders of Spain, who sought refuge in "democratic" France.

The thousands of refugees from Republican Spain are now being tracked down, driven back to the tender mercies of the master butcher, Franco. In tens of thousands, women, children and men are being delivered up to him.

The French government has actually confiscated all the supplies which international relief organizations had collected in all democratic countries to help these poor refugees to continue a miserable existence in exile. Sugar, chocolate, clothing, soap and other things destined for Spanish children have been taken away from them. And in addition, these children are being delivered over to Franco. International relief organizations are vigorously protesting and fighting against these Tory actions.

The French reactionaries, eager to show Franco that they are really politically his equal, are also seeking leading Spanish Republicans to send back as hostages to Franco, to enable him to launch his major political trial against the "instigators" of the Spanish war, to torture and kill them.

Germans Blast Villages Facing Maginot Line

Report Stagnation Period Over on Western Front with Clearing Weather

PARIS, Oct. 31 (UP).—Long range guns of the Siegfried line rained demolition shells on French villages between the frontier and the Maginot line today.

The stagnation period on the Western Front ended with clearing weather which brought revival of activity in two key sectors, along the Moselle River and east of Saarbrücken in the Blies Valley.

The German six-inch guns battered not only the French villages in front of the Maginot line but hammered at French fortresses and lines of communication.

The trajectory of the heaviest shelling showed the Germans were firing from a distance of 12 miles, which would place the guns back in the Siegfried line. There was no attempt by the German General Staff to gain terrain and the shelling was clearly of the demolition type.

BULLETIN! Longshoremen Vote Strike

The International Longshoremen's Union last night voted to strike here in 48 hours unless 10 coastwise shipping companies grant wage increases and shorter hours.

Peer Says London Held U. S. Ship For 24 Days

LONDON, Oct. 31. — American merchant vessels seized by the British contraband control have been held in British ports for as long as 24 days, Lord Strabolgi revealed in the House of Lords today.

Lengthy delays were criticized by the Laborite who asserted that "it annoys neutrals to have their ships treated like this."

Brands War Imperialist, Not Fight for Democracy

Contrasts U.S. Violations of Neutrality With Soviet Peace Stand

REVIEWS PACTS

Assails Britain, France U. S. Warmakers for Continuing War

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Oct. 31.—A determined call to peace, addressed to all neutral countries and to the people of Britain and France, echoed today from the tribune of the Soviet Parliament when Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin delivered a brilliant, history-making report to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

"The Soviet Union prefers to keep its hands free in the future as well, to go on consistently following its policy of neutrality and not only not to help the spread of war, but to help strengthen whatever strivings there are for restoration of peace," Molotov told a packed joint session of the Council (Soviet) of the Union and the Council of Nationalities.

Warning the muddle-headed that "roles are changing" in the international situation, Molotov branded the present European conflict as an "imperialist" war fought by Britain and France to defend their colonial empires from Germany's claims and to maintain their world supremacy.

"It is fear of Germany's claims to these colonial possessions that is at the bottom of the present war," Molotov said. "It is fear of losing world supremacy that dictates to the ruling circles of Great Britain and France the policy of fomenting the war with Germany."

"Thus the imperialist character of the war is obvious to anyone who wants to face realities and does not close his eyes to the facts."

He warned that "this war promises nothing to the working class but bloody sacrifice and hardships."

The major change in the international situation during the past three or four months outlined by Molotov, in addition to the cardinal fact that the Soviet Union "succeeded in considerably strengthening our position and the international weight of the Soviet Union," was that "Germany is in the position of a state which is striving for the earliest termination of the war and for peace, while Britain and France, which only yesterday were declaiming against aggression, are in favor of continuing the war and are opposed to the conclusion of peace."

The "ideological" claim of Britain and France to be fighting for "democracy" and the "destruction of Hitlerism" was compared by Molotov in the most scathing terms with the religious wars of the Middle Ages.

Since conclusion in late August of the Soviet-German non-aggression pact, and continuing through the signing of the Soviet-German armistice and frontier treaty, development of relations between these two powers, which Molotov emphasizes were the two largest in Europe, "has proceeded along the line of strengthening our friendly relations, extending our practical cooperation and

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WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

Text of Molotov's Speech to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Oct. 31.—Following is the text of the report on the international situation and the peace policy of the Soviet Union delivered today to the Fifth Extraordinary Session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. by Vyacheslav Molotov, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R.

Comrades, Deputies:

There have been important changes in the international situation during the past two months. This applies above all to Europe, but also to countries far beyond the confines of Europe. In this connection, mention should be made of three principal circumstances which are of decisive importance.

1. Mention should be made of the changes that have taken place in relations between the Soviet Union and Germany. Since conclusion of the Soviet-German non-aggression pact on August 23, an end has been put to the abnormal relations that existed between the Soviet Union and Germany for a number of years. Instead of the enmity which was fostered in every way by certain European powers, we now have a rapprochement and the establishment of friendly relations between the U.S.S.R. and Germany.

Further improvement of these new relations, good relations, found its reflection in the German-Soviet treaty on amity and the frontier signed in Moscow on September 28. This radical change in the relations between the Soviet Union and Germany, the two biggest states in Europe, was bound to have its effect on the international situation. Furthermore, events have entirely confirmed the estimation of the political significance of the Soviet-German rapprochement given at the last session of the Supreme Soviet.

2. Mention must be made of such a fact as the defeat of Poland in war and the collapse of the Polish state. The ruling circles in Poland boasted quite a lot about the "stability" of their state and the "might" of their army. However, one swift blow to Poland, first by the German Army and then by the Red Army, and nothing was left of this ugly offspring of the Versailles Treaty which had existed by oppression of non-Polish nationalities. The "traditional policy" of unprincipled maneuvering between Germany and the U.S.S.R., and playing off one against the other, has proved unsound and has suffered complete bankruptcy.

3. It must be admitted that the great war which has flared up in Europe has caused radical changes in the entire international situation. This war began as a war between Germany and Poland, and turned into a war between Germany on the one hand, and Britain and France on the other. The war between Germany and Poland ended quickly because of the utter bankruptcy of the Polish leaders.

As we know, neither the British nor the French guarantees were of help to Poland. To this day, in fact, nobody knows what these "guarantees" were.

The war between Germany and the Anglo-French bloc is only in its first stage and has not yet been really developed. It is nevertheless clear that a war like this was bound to cause radical changes in the situation in Europe, and not only in Europe. As a result of these important changes in the international situation, certain old formulas, formulas which we employed only recently, to which many people were so accustomed, are now obviously out-of-date and unapplicable. We must be quite clear on this point so as to avoid making gross errors in judging the new political situation that has developed in Europe.

We know, for example, that in the past few months such concepts as "aggression" and "aggressor" have acquired new concrete connotation, new meaning. It is not hard to understand that we can no longer employ these concepts in the sense we did, say, three or four months ago. Today, as far as the European great powers are concerned, Germany is in the position of a state which is striving for the earliest termination of the war and for peace, while Britain and France, which only yesterday were declaiming against aggression, are in favor of continuing the war and are opposed to conclusion of peace. The roles, as you see, are changing.

The efforts of the British and French Governments to justify this new position of theirs on the grounds of their obligations with regard to Poland are, of course, obviously unsound. Everybody realizes that there can be no question of restoring the old Poland. It is therefore absurd to continue the present war under the flag of the restoration of the former Polish state.

Although the Governments of Britain and France understand this, they do not want the war stopped and peace restored, but are seeking new excuses for continuing the war with Germany.

The ruling circles of Britain and France have been lately attempting to depict themselves as champions of the democratic rights of the nations against Hitlerism, and the British Government has announced that its aim in the war with Germany is nothing more nor less than the "destruction of Hitlerism."

It amounts to this, that the British, and with them the French supporters of war, have declared something in the nature of "ideological" war on Germany reminiscent of the religious wars of olden times. In fact, religious wars against heretics and religious dissenters were once the fashion. As we know, they led to the most dire results for the masses, to economic ruin and cultural deterioration of the nations. These wars could have no other outcome. But they were wars of the Middle Ages. Is it back to the Middle Ages, to the days of religious wars, superstition and cultural deterioration that the ruling circles of Britain and France want to drag us?

In any case, under the "ideological" flag there has now been started a war of even greater dimensions and fraught with even greater danger for the peoples of Europe and the whole world. But there is absolutely no justification for a war of this kind. One may accept or reject the ideology of Hitlerism as well as any other ideological system, that is a matter of political views. But everybody would understand that ideology cannot be destroyed by force, that it cannot be eliminated by war.

It is therefore not only senseless but criminal to wage such a war as a war for the "destruction of Hitlerism," camouflaged as a fight for "democracy." And, indeed, you cannot give the name of democracy to such an action as the banning of the Communist Party of France, the arrests of the Communist deputies to the French Parliament, or the curtailing of political liberties in England, or the unremitting national oppression in India, and so on.

Is it not clear that the aim of the present war in Europe is not what it is proclaimed to be in official statements intended for the broad public in France and England? That is, it is not a fight for democracy but something else, of which these gentlemen do not speak openly.

The real cause of the Anglo-French war with Germany was not that Britain and France had vowed to restore the old Poland and not, of course, that they decided to undertake a fight for democracy. The ruling circles of Britain and France have, of course, other and more immediate motives for going to war with Germany. These motives do not lie in any ideology but in their profoundly material interests as mighty colonial powers.

Great Britain, with a population of 47,000,000, possesses colonies with a population of 480,000,000. The colonial empire of France, whose population does not exceed 42,000,000, embraces a population of 70,000,000 in the French colonies. The possession of these colonies, which makes possible the exploitation of hundreds of millions of people, is the foundation of the world supremacy of Great Britain and France.

It is fear of Germany's claim to these colonial possessions that is at the bottom of the present war by England and France against Germany which has grown substantially stronger lately as the result of the collapse of the Versailles Treaty. It is fear of losing world supremacy that dictates to the ruling circles of Great Britain and France the policy of fomenting war with Germany.

Thus, the imperialist character of this war is obvious to anyone who wants to face realities and does not close his eyes to the facts. One can see from all this who is interested in this war being waged for world supremacy. Certainly not the working class. This war promises nothing to the working class but bloody sacrifice and hardships.

Well now, judge for yourselves whether the meaning of such conceptions as "aggression" and "aggressor" has changed recently or not. It is not difficult to see that the use of these words in their old meaning, that is, the meaning attached to them before the recent decline turn in political relations between the Soviet Union and Germany and before the outbreak of the great imperialist war in Europe, can only create confusion in people's minds and must inevitably lead to erroneous conclusions. To avoid this, we must not allow an uncritical attitude towards old concepts, which are no longer applicable in the new international situation.

That has been the course of international affairs in the recent period.

I shall now pass to the changes that have taken place in the international position of the Soviet Union. Here the changes have been no mean ones; but if we confine ourselves to essentials, the following must be admitted, that thanks to our consistently pursued peaceful foreign policy, we have succeeded in considerably strengthening our position



DELEGATES TO SUPREME SOVIET.—Deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. during an interval in the sessions stroll on the balcony of the session hall from which an excellent view of Moscow is obtained.

and the international weight of the Soviet Union.

As I have said, our relations with Germany have radically improved. Here the development has proceeded along the line of strengthening our friendly relations, extending our practical cooperation and rendering Germany political support in her efforts for peace.

The non-aggression pact concluded between the Soviet Union and Germany bound us to maintain neutrality in case Germany participated in war. We have consistently followed this course, which was in no wise contradicted by the entry of our troops into the territory of former Poland which began on September 17. It will be sufficient to recall that on that same day, September 17, the Soviet Government sent a special note to all states with which it maintains diplomatic relations declaring that the USSR will continue its policy of neutrality in its relations with them.

It is known that our troops entered the territory of Poland only after the Polish state had collapsed and actually ceased to exist. Naturally we could not remain neutral towards these facts, since as a result of these events we were confronted with urgent problems concerning the security of our state. Furthermore, the Soviet Government had to take into consideration the exceptional situation created for our brothers in the Western Ukraine and Western Byelorussia who had been abandoned to their fate as the result of the collapse of Poland.

Subsequent events fully confirmed that the new Soviet-German relations are based on a firm foundation of mutual interests. After the Red Army units entered the territory of the former Polish state, serious questions arose relating to the delimitation of the state interests of the U.S.S.R. and Germany. These questions were promptly settled by mutual agreement. The German-Soviet treaty on amity and the frontier between the U.S.S.R. and Germany, concluded at the end of September, has consolidated our relations with the German state.

The relations between Germany and the other Western European bourgeois states have in the past two decades been determined primarily by Germany's efforts to break the fetters of the Versailles Treaty, whose authors were Great Britain and France, with active participation by the United States. This it was which, in the long run, led to the present war in Europe. The relations between the Soviet Union and Germany have been based on a different foundation, which involved no interest in perpetuating the post-war Versailles system. We have always held that a strong Germany is an indispensable condition for a durable peace in Europe. It would be ridiculous to think that Germany could be "simply put out of commission" and struck off the books. The powers which cherish this foolish and dangerous dream ignore that the deplorable experience of Versailles in present state of international affairs, which radically differs from that of 1914, may end in disaster for them.

We have consistently striven to improve our relations with Germany and have wholeheartedly welcomed similar strivings by Germany itself. Today our relations with the German state are based on our friendly relations, on our readiness to support Germany's efforts for peace and at the same time on a desire to contribute in every way to the development of Soviet-German economic relations to the mutual benefit of both states. Special mention should be made of the fact that the change that has taken place in Soviet-German political relations created favorable conditions for the development of Soviet-German economic relations. The recent economic negotiations carried on by the German delegation in Moscow and the present negotiations carried on by the Soviet economic delegation in Germany are preparing a broad basis for the development of trade between the Soviet Union and Germany.

Permit me now to dwell on the events directly connected with the entry of our troops into the territory of the former Polish state. There is no need for me to describe the course of these events. They have been reported in detail in our press and you, Comrades and Deputies, are well acquainted with the facts. I shall only dwell on what is most essential.

There is no need to prove that at the moment when the Polish state was in a state of complete collapse, our Government was obliged to extend a helping hand to our brother Ukrainians and Byelorussians inhabiting the territory of the Western Ukraine and Western Byelorussia. That is what it did. When the Red Army marched into these regions, it was greeted with the general sympathy of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian population, who welcomed our troops as liberators from the yoke of the Polish landlords and capitalists.

As the Red Army advanced through these districts, there were serious encounters in some places between our troops and Polish troops, and consequently there were casualties. These casualties were as follows: On the Byelorussian front, counting both officers and regular soldiers of the Red Army, there were 246 killed and 503 wounded, or a total of 749. On the Ukrainian front there were 491 officers and soldiers killed and 1,359 wounded, or a total of 1,850. Thus the total casualties of the Red Army on the territory of Western Byelorussia and the Western Ukraine were 737 killed and 1,862 wounded, or a total of 2,599. Military supplies captured in Poland consisted of more than 900 guns, more than 10,000 machine guns, more than 300,000 rifles, more than 150,000 rifle cartridges, more than 1,000,000 artillery shells, about 300 airplanes, and other supplies.

The territory which has passed to the U.S.S.R. is equal in area to a large European state. Thus the area of Western Byelorussia is 108,000 square kilometers and its population is 4,800,000. The area of the Western Ukraine is 80,000 square kilometers and its population 8,000,000. Hence together, the territory of the Western Ukraine and Western Byelorussia which has passed to us has an area of 196,000 square kilometers and a population of about 13,000,000, of whom more than 7,000,000 are Ukrainians, more than 3,000,000 are Byelorussians, more than 1,000,000 Poles and more than 1,000,000 Jews.

The political significance of these events can scarcely be overrated. All reports from the Western Ukraine and Western Byelorussia show that the population greeted their liberation from the yoke of the gentry with indescribable enthusiasm and rapturously hailed this great new victory of the Soviet system. The recent elections to the National Assemblies of the Western Ukraine and Western Byelorussia, conducted for the first time in the history of those territories on the basis of universal, direct and equal suffrage and a secret ballot, have shown that at least nine-tenths of the population of these regions have long been ready to rejoin the Soviet Union. The decisions of the National Assemblies in Lvov and Byelostok, with which we are all now familiar, testify to the complete unanimity of the people's representatives on all political questions.

I shall now pass to our relations with the Baltic countries. As you know, important changes have taken place in this sphere as well. The relations of the Soviet Union with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania are based on the peace treaties concluded with the respective countries in 1920. By these treaties Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania became independent states, and ever since then the Soviet Union has invariably followed a friendly policy towards these newly-created states. This was a reflection of the radical difference between the policy of

the Soviet Government and the policy of tsarist Russia, which brutally oppressed the small nations, denied them every opportunity of independent national and political development, and left them with the most painful memories of tsarism.

It must be admitted that the experience of the past two decades of the development of Soviet-Estonian, Soviet-Latvian and Soviet-Lithuanian friendly relations created favorable conditions for the further consolidation of political and all other relations between the U.S.S.R. and its Baltic neighbors. This has been revealed too in the recent diplomatic negotiations with the representatives of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania, and in the treaties which were signed in Moscow as a result of these negotiations.

As you know, the Soviet Union has concluded pacts of mutual assistance with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, which are of major political significance. The principles underlying all these pacts are identical. They are based on mutual assistance between the Soviet Union on the one hand, and Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania on the other, and they include military assistance in case of an attack upon any of these countries.

In view of the special geographic position of these countries, which are in a way approaches to the U.S.S.R., particularly from the Baltic, these pacts allow the Soviet Union to maintain naval bases and airdromes in specified parts of Estonia and Latvia, and in the case of Lithuania, the pact provides for the defense of the Lithuanian borders jointly with the Soviet Union.

The creation of these Soviet naval bases and airdromes on the territory of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and the stationing of a certain number of Red Army units to protect these bases and airdromes, are insurance of a reliable defense base not only for the Soviet Union, but also for the Baltic states themselves, and thereby contribute to the preservation of peace which is to the interest of our peoples.

Our recent diplomatic negotiations with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have shown that we have sufficient confidence in each other and a proper understanding of the necessity of taking these measures of military defense in the interests both of the Soviet Union and of these states themselves.

The negotiations have fully revealed the anxiety of the parties concerned to preserve peace and safeguard the security of our peoples, who are engaged in peaceful labor. It was all this that insured the successful completion of the negotiations and the conclusion of the pacts of mutual assistance, which are of great historical importance.

The special character of these mutual assistance pacts in no way implies any interference of the Soviet Union in the affairs of Estonia, Latvia or Lithuania, as some foreign newspapers are trying to make out. On the contrary, all these pacts of mutual assistance strictly stipulate the inviolability of the sovereignty of the signatory states and the principle of non-interference in each other's affairs.

These pacts are based on mutual respect for the political, social and economic structure of the contracting parties, and are designed to strengthen the basis for peaceful and neighborly cooperation between our peoples. We stand for scrupulous and punctilious observance of the pacts on the basis of complete reciprocity, and we declare that all nonsense about Sovietizing of the Baltic countries is only to the interest of our common enemies and of all anti-Soviet provocateurs.

In view of the improvement in our political relations with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, the Soviet Union has gone a long way to meet the economic needs of these states and has concluded trade agreements with them. Thanks to these economic agree-

ments, trade with the Baltic countries will increase severalfold, and there are favorable prospects for its further growth.

At a time when all the European countries, including the neutral states, are experiencing tremendous trade difficulties, these economic agreements between the U.S.S.R. and Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania are of great and positive importance to them.

Thus a rapprochement between the USSR on the one hand, and Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania on the other, will contribute to the more rapid progress of agriculture, industry, transport and, in general, to the national prosperity of our Baltic neighbors.

The principles of Soviet policy towards small neighbors have been demonstrated with particular force by the treaty providing for the transfer of the city of Vilno (Vilna) and Vilno region to the Lithuanian Republic. Thereby the Lithuanian state, with its population of two and a half million, considerably extends its territory, increases its population by 550,000 and receives the city of Vilno, whose population is almost double that of the present Lithuanian capital (Kaunas).

The Soviet Union agreed to transfer the city of Vilno to the Lithuanian Republic not because Vilno has a predominantly Lithuanian population. No, the majority of the inhabitants of Vilno are non-Lithuanian. But the Soviet Government took into consideration the fact that the city of Vilno ought to belong to Lithuania as a city with which the historical past of the Lithuanian state, on the one hand, and on the other hand the national aspirations of the Lithuanian people, are connected.

It has been pointed out in the foreign press that there has never been a case in world history of a big country handing over such a big city to a small state of its own free will. All the more strikingly, therefore, does this act of the Soviet state demonstrate its good will.

Our relations with Finland are of a special character. This is to be explained chiefly by the fact that in Finland there is a greater amount of outside influence on the part of third powers. An impartial person must admit, however, that the same problems concerning the security of the Soviet Union and particularly of Leningrad, which figured in the negotiations with Estonia, also figure in the negotiations with Finland.

In a certain sense, it may be said that in this case the problem of the Soviet Union's security is even more acute, inasmuch as Leningrad, which is the most important city of the Soviet state after Moscow, is situated at a distance of only 32 kilometers (22 miles) from the Finnish border. This means that the distance from Leningrad to the border of a foreign state is less than that required for modern long-range guns to shell it.

On the other hand, the approaches to Leningrad from the sea also depend to a large extent on whether Finland, which owns the entire northern shore of the Gulf of Finland and all the islands along the central part of the Gulf of Finland, is hostile or friendly towards the Soviet Union. In view of this, as well as in view of the present situation in Europe, it may be expected that Finland will display the necessary understanding.

What has been the basis of the relations between the Soviet Union and Finland during all these years? As you know, the basis of these relations has been the peace treaty of 1920, which was on the pattern of our treaties with the other Baltic neighbors. Of its own free will, the Soviet Union insured the separate and independent existence of Finland.

There can be no doubt that only the Soviet Government, which recognizes the principle of the free development of nationalities, could make such a step. It must be said that none but the Soviet Government in Russia could tolerate the existence of an independent Finland at the

very gates of Leningrad. This is eloquently testified to by Finland's experience with the "democratic" government of Kerensky and Tsereteli, not to mention the Government of Prince Lvov and Milyukov, let alone the tsarist government.

Doubtless this important circumstance might serve as a sound premise for improvement in Soviet-Finnish relations, in which, as may be seen, Finland is no less interested than the Soviet Union. Soviet-Finnish negotiations were begun recently on our initiative.

What is the subject of these negotiations? It is not difficult to see that in the present state of international affairs, when in the center of Europe war is developing between some of the biggest states, a war fraught with great surprises and dangers for all European states, the Soviet Union is not only entitled but obliged to take serious measures to increase its security.

It is natural for the Soviet Government to display particular concern with regard to the Gulf of Finland, which is the approach to Leningrad from the sea, and also with regard to the land border which stands some 30 kilometers away from Leningrad. I must remind you that the population of Leningrad has grown to three and a half million, which almost equals the entire population of Finland, amounting to 3,650,000.

There is scarcely any need to dwell on the tales spread by the foreign press about the Soviet Union's proposals in the negotiations with Finland. Some assert that the U.S.S.R. "demands" the city of Viipuri (Viborg) and the northern part of Lake Ladoga. Let us say, for our part, that this is a sheer fabrication and a lie. Others assert that the U.S.S.R. demands cession of the Aaland Islands. This is also a fabrication and a lie.

Actually our proposals in the negotiations with Finland are extremely modest and are confined to that minimum without which it is impossible to safeguard the security of the U.S.S.R. and to put friendly relations with Finland on a firm footing.

We have begun negotiations with the Finnish representatives, Paasikivi [former Finnish Premier and present Minister to Sweden Juhri K. Paasikivi] and Tanner [Agriculture Minister V. A. Tanner], sent for this purpose to Moscow by the Finnish Government, proposing conclusion of a Soviet-Finnish pact of mutual assistance approximately on the lines of our pacts of mutual assistance with the other Baltic states, but inasmuch as the Finnish Government declared that conclusion of such a pact would contradict its position of absolute neutrality, we did not insist on our proposal.

We then proposed that we proceed to discuss concrete questions in which we are interested from the standpoint of safeguarding the security of the U.S.S.R., and especially of Leningrad, both from the sea—in the Gulf of Finland—and from the land, in view of the extreme proximity of the border to Leningrad.

We have proposed that an agreement be reached to shift the Soviet-Finnish border on the isthmus of Karelia several kilometers further to the north of Leningrad. In exchange for this, we have proposed to transfer to Finland a part of Soviet Karelia double the size of the territory which Finland is to transfer to the Soviet Union. We have further proposed that an agreement be reached for Finland to lease to us for a definite term a small section of her territory near the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, where we might establish a naval base.

With a Soviet naval base at the southern entrance to the Gulf of Finland, at Baltic Port, as provided by the Soviet-Estonian pact of mutual assistance, the establishment of a naval base at the northern entrance to the Gulf of Finland would fully safeguard the Gulf of Finland against hostile attempts on the part of other states. We have no doubt that the establishment of such a base would not only be in the interests of the Soviet Union but also of the security of Finland herself.

Our other proposals, in particular our proposal as regards the exchange of certain islands in the Gulf of Finland as well as parts of the Rybachy and Sredni peninsulas for territory twice as large in Soviet Karelia, evidently do not meet with any objections on the part of the Finnish Government.

The differences with regard to certain of our proposals have not yet been overcome, and concessions made by Finland in this respect, as for instance the cession of part of the territory of the isthmus of Karelia, obviously do not meet the purpose.

We have further made a number of new steps to meet Finland half-way. We declared that if our main proposals are accepted, we shall be prepared to drop our objections to the fortification of the Aaland islands, on

which the Finnish Government has been insisting for a long time. We only made one stipulation: We said that we would drop our objection to the fortification of the Aaland islands on condition that the fortification is done by Finland's own national forces, without the participation of any third country, inasmuch as the USSR will take no part in it.

We have also proposed to Finland to disarm the fortified zones along the entire Soviet-Finnish border on the isthmus of Karelia, which should fully accord with the interests of Finland. We have further expressed our desire to reinforce the Soviet-Finnish pact of non-aggression with additional mutual guarantees. Lastly, consolidation of Soviet-Finnish political relations would undoubtedly form a splendid basis for the rapid development of the economic relations between the two countries.

Thus we are ready to meet Finland in the matters in which she is particularly interested. In view of all this, we do not think that Finland will seek for a pretext to frustrate the proposed agreement. This would not be in line with a policy of friendly Soviet-Finnish relations and would, of course, work to the serious detriment of Finland.

We are certain that the Finnish leading circles will properly understand the importance of consolidating friendly Soviet-Finnish relations and that Finnish public men will not yield to anti-Soviet influence or instigation from any quarter.

I must, however, inform you that even the President of the United States of America considered it proper to intervene in these matters, which one finds hard to reconcile with America's policy of neutrality.

In a message to Comrade Kalinin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, dated Oct. 12, Mr. Roosevelt expressed the hope that friendly and peaceful relations between the U.S.S.R. and Finland would be maintained and developed. One might think that matters are in better shape between the United States and, let us say, the Philippines or Cuba, which have long been demanding freedom and independence from the United States and cannot get them, than between the Soviet Union and Finland, which long ago obtained both freedom and political independence from the Soviet Union.

Comrade Kalinin replied to Mr. Roosevelt's message as follows: "I consider it proper to remind you, Mr. President, that the political independence of the Republic of Finland was recognized by the free will of the Soviet Government on December 31, 1917, and that the sovereignty of Finland was secured to her by the treaty of peace between the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic and Finland on October 14, 1920. These acts of the Soviet Government defined the fundamental principles governing the relations between the Soviet Union and Finland. It is in conformity with these principles that the present negotiations between the Soviet Government and the Government of Finland are being conducted. Contrary to tendentious versions spread by circles which are evidently not interested in European peace, the sole object of these negotiations is to consolidate relations between the Soviet Union and Finland and to strengthen peaceful cooperation of the two countries in the matter of safeguarding the security of the Soviet Union and Finland."

After this plain reply by the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, it should be quite clear that, granted good will, the Finnish Government will meet our proposals, which are minimum ones and which, far from militating against the national and state interests of Finland, will enhance her security and form the broad basis for a further extensive development of political and economic relations between our countries.

A few words about our negotiations with Turkey. All kinds of tales are being spread abroad regarding the substance of these negotiations. Some allege that the USSR demanded the cession of the districts of Ardagan and Kars. Let us say, for our part, that this is a sheer fabrication and a lie. Others allege that the USSR demanded changes in the international convention concluded at Montreux and a privileged position as regards the Straits. This is also a fabrication and a lie. As a matter of fact, the subject at issue was the conclusion of a bilateral pact of mutual assistance limited to the regions of the Black Sea and the Straits.

The USSR considered, firstly, that conclusion of such a pact could not involve it in actions which might draw it into armed conflict with Germany, secondly, that the USSR should have a guarantee that in view of the war danger Turkey would not allow warships of non-Black Sea powers through the Bosphorus into the Black Sea. Turkey rejected both these stipulations and thereby made conclusion of the pact impossible.

The Soviet-Turkish negotia-

(Continued on Page 3)

Daladier Herds Labor Refugees Off to African Penal Camps

Text of Molotov's Speech

(Continued from Page 2)

tions did not lead to conclusion of a pact, but they did help to clear up, or at least to explore, a number of political questions that interest us. In the present international situation, it is particularly important to know the true facts and policy of the states with whom relations are of serious importance. Many things pertaining to the policy of Turkey have now become much clearer to us both as a result of the Moscow negotiations and as a result of the recent acts of the Turkish Government in the sphere of foreign policy.

As you know, the Government of Turkey has preferred to link its destinies with a definite group of European powers which are belligerents in the present war. It has concluded a pact of mutual assistance with Great Britain and France which have been waging war on Germany for the past two months. Turkey has thereby definitely discarded a cautious policy of neutrality and has entered the orbit of the developing European war. This is highly pleasing to both Great Britain and France, which are bent on drawing as many neutral countries as possible into their sphere of war. Whether Turkey will not come to regret this, we shall not try to guess. It is only incumbent on us to take note of these new factors in the foreign policy of our neighbors and to keep a watchful eye on the development of events.

If Turkey has now to some extent tied her hands and has taken the hazardous line of supporting one group of belligerents, the Turkish Government evidently realizes the responsibility it has thereby assumed.

But that is not the foreign policy which the Soviet Union is following and thanks to which it has secured not a few successes in the sphere of foreign policy. The Soviet Union prefers to keep its hands free in the future as well, to go on consistently following its policy of neutrality and not only not to help the spread of war but to help strengthen whatever strivings there are for restoration of peace.

We are confident that the policy of peace which the U.S.S.R. has been consistently following holds out the best prospects for the future as well. And this is the policy we will follow in the region of the Black Sea too, confident that we shall fully insure its proper application as the interests of the Soviet Union and of the states friendly to the Soviet Union demand.

Now, as regards our relations with Japan. There has recently been a certain improvement in Soviet-Japanese relations. Symptoms of this improvement have been observable since the recent conclusion of the Moscow agreement which resulted in the liquidation of the well-known conflict on the Mongolian-Manchurian border.

For several months, or to be more precise, in May, June, July, August and up to the middle of September, hostilities took place in the Nomonhan district in the vicinity of the Mongolian-Manchurian border between Japanese-Manchurian and Soviet-Mongolian troops. During this period all arms, including airplanes and heavy artillery, were engaged in action and the battles were sometimes of a very bloody character. This absolutely unnecessary conflict exacted rather heavy casualties on our side and casualties several times heavier on the Japanese-Manchurian side. Finally Japan made proposals to terminate the conflict and we willingly met the Japanese Government's wishes.

As you know, the conflict arose from Japan's endeavor to appropriate part of the territory of the Mongolian People's Republic and thus forcibly to change the Mongolian-Manchurian border in her own favor. Such a unilateral method of action had to meet with a resolute rebuff and it has once again demonstrated its utter unsoundness when applied to the Soviet Union or its allies.

While the example of luckless Poland has recently demonstrated how little the pacts of mutual assistance signed by some of the European great powers are sometimes worth, what has happened on the Mongolian-Manchurian border has demonstrated something quite different. It has demonstrated the value of pacts of mutual assistance to which are affixed the signature of the Soviet Union.

As for the conflict in question, it was liquidated by the Soviet-Japanese agreement concluded in Moscow on September 15 and peace has been fully restored on the Mongolian-Manchurian border. Thus the first step was made towards improvement of Soviet-

Japanese relations. The next step is the formation of a joint frontier commission consisting of representatives of the Soviet-Mongolian and Japanese-Manchurian sides. This commission will have to examine certain disputed questions of the frontier. There is no doubt that if good will is displayed not only on our part, the method of business-like examination of frontier questions will yield good results.

In addition, the possibility has been established of starting Soviet-Japanese trade negotiations. It must be admitted that the development of Soviet-Japanese trade is in the interests of both countries.

Thus we have reason to speak of the beginnings of improvement in our relations with Japan. It is difficult as yet to judge how far we may count upon a rapid development of this tendency. We have not yet been able to ascertain how far the ground for it has been prepared in Japanese circles. For our part, I must say that we look with favor on Japanese overtures of this kind and we approach them from the viewpoint of our fundamental political position and our concern for the interests of peace.

Finally, a few words about war contraband and the export of arms from neutral countries to the belligerent countries. The other day the Soviet Government's note in reply to Great Britain's notes of Sept. 6 and 11 was published. Our note explains the views of the USSR on the subject of war contraband and states that the Soviet Government cannot regard as war contraband foodstuffs, fuel for non-combatant population and clothing, and that to prohibit import of articles of mass consumption is to condemn children, women, the old and the sick to suffering and starvation. The Soviet Government declares in this note that such questions cannot be settled by unilateral decisions, as Great Britain has done, but must be settled by common consent of the powers.

We expect that the neutral countries, like public opinion in Great Britain and France, will recognize the justice of our position and will take measures to prevent the war between the armies of the belligerent countries from being turned into a war against children, women, the old and the sick.

In any event, our country, as a neutral country which is not interested in the spread of war, will take every measure to render the war less devastating, to weaken it and to hasten its termination in the interests of peace. From this standpoint, the decision of the American Government to lift the embargo on the export of arms to belligerent countries raises justified misgivings. It can scarcely be doubted that the effect of this decision will not be to weaken the war, but to hasten its termination, but on the contrary to intensify, aggravate and protract it. Of course, this decision may insure big profits for the American war industries. But one asks, can this serve as a justification for lifting the embargo on the export of arms from America? Clearly, it cannot.

This is the international situation at the present moment. These are the principles of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

Molotov Makes Stirring Plea for World Peace

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rendering Germany political support in her efforts for peace," he said.

Molotov also explained the reasons for the Red Army march of liberation into the Western Ukraine and Western Byelo-Russia, whose representatives were present at the session with request of their National Assemblies for admission into the U.S.S.R. He also touched shortly on Soviet relations with the Baltic states, vigorously denying foreign press incitements and lies about alleged Soviet interference in their domestic affairs.

Discussing negotiations with Finland, the Soviet Premier began by noting the "special character" resulting from "the greater amount of outside interference on the part of third powers." In this respect he included President Roosevelt's intervention, cited Soviet President Mikhail Kalinin's reply and asked if there was any comparison between American domination over Cuba and the Philippines, as one example, and the Soviet action in granting independence of its free will to Finland in 1917.

Finland rejected a Soviet proposal for a mutual assistance pact, but the U.S.S.R. placed other proposals before Finland for strengthening the defense of Leningrad. He proposed certain exchanges of territory in which Finland would re-

FDR Boosts Emergency Fund 275 Million for Year

Sum Brings Defense Expenditures to All-Time Peacetime Record of More Than Two Billion; New Air Corps Goes on Puerto Rico Duty

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (UP).—President Roosevelt said today that his emergency measures in connection with the European war, such as the increase in army strength and anti-espionage forces and creation of the off-shore neutrality patrol, will cost taxpayers an extra \$275,000,000 for the current fiscal year.

He disclosed at his press conference that he had informed chairman Edward T. Taylor, D. Colo., of the House Appropriations Committee, of the need for the supplemental funds which will boost total national defense expenditures for the 1939-40 period over the \$2,000,000,000 mark, a peacetime record. Simultaneously, he hinted at the existence of plans to increase naval facilities beyond the present expansion program.

The President's discussion of military and neutrality needs came soon after the War Department revealed that the first of its newly-created air squadrons in the Caribbean area will be on patrol duty soon at Puerto Rico, where a new \$4,000,000

Furriers Endorse Quill, Vote for Firm Neutrality Position

2,000 at Meeting Reject Pro-War Stand of Group of Disruptors; Back Stand of Potash, Gold, on Fight for Better Union Conditions

Sweeping over a tiny pro-war group of disruptors a membership meeting of the Furriers Joint Council, CIO, at Manhattan Center last night voted for endorsement of Councilman Michael J. Quill for reelection, and for a strict policy of neutrality.

The meeting of more than 2,000 adopted a resolution based on a report of the Joint Council and officers submitted by Irving Potash, general manager of the council. The resolution declared that the union has endorsed Quill as well as such candidates of the American Labor Party who asked backing and whose record merited endorsement.

The resolution warned the membership against the introduction of political issues related to the international situation which may cause a rift within the ranks of labor. Emphasis was laid upon the union centering its efforts to improve its position in the industry and take advantage of what additional work may come as a result of the industrial pickup.

The membership meeting reaffirmed its full agreement with the neutrality resolution adopted at the CIO convention at San Francisco which declared against U. S. involvement in the war, for labor representation on government agencies, for a struggle against the high cost of living, for vigilance in defense of civil rights, and against allowing opinions on foreign affairs to distract the union from its main function of protecting the living standards of its members.

"Political questions, local or international, must not be permitted to split the ranks of the union," declared the resolution adopted last night, "or divert our energy from our major union task of improving and enforcing our union conditions, strengthening our union and

receive double the amount of territory she would give up on the frontier near Leningrad. Most of the Soviet proposals were rejected here as well, including also one for a Soviet naval base at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland.

The Soviet Premier expressed the hope that negotiations would be brought to a successful conclusion when J. K. Paasikivi and V. A. Tanner, the Finnish negotiators, return to Moscow.

Negotiations with Turkey were balked, he said, by Turkish refusal to accept a mutual assistance pact with the U.S.S.R. limited to the Black Sea and the Dardanelles, and her decision to join with the Anglo-French bloc of belligerents. He also spoke of possibilities of improving Soviet-Japanese relations, stating Soviet readiness to talk over trade relations with Tokio.

An enthusiastic ovation was given to Molotov when he appeared on the platform shortly after 7 P.M. with Joseph Stalin and other leaders of the Soviet Government and the Communist Party.

Other points to be discussed at this session of the Supreme Soviet are statements by the plenipotentiary commissions of the Western Ukrainian and Western Byelo-Russian National Assemblies and acceptance of their requests that these regions be made part of the Soviet Union.

Police Nail McCuiston On Murder Charge

NMU Asks If Alleged Killer Was Shielded by Dies Committee

(Continued from Page 1)

tee passed without a dissenting vote a resolution to have the Civil Liberties division of the Justice Department investigate the alleged "persecution." All seven members were present when this little farce was enacted.

Meanwhile, the CIO Maritime Committee here furnished additional facts on this whole startling case in a statement this afternoon.

SHIPOWNERS' STOOGE

The statement charged that McCuiston "was expelled from the N. M. U. in July, this year, as a member of a 'shipowners' spy group.'"

"Other members of this group have confessed to the receipt of periodic subsidies from a group of shipowners headed by Frank J. Taylor, president of the American Merchant Marine Institute, in New York City," the statement said.

The N. M. U. statement further declared that Rep. Dies' assertion to the effect that no effort had been made to arrest McCuiston until he appeared before the Dies Committee is "not true."

"McCuiston was known to have fled to New York after the murder of Carey and the union has been in constant touch with the New York police ever since," the CIO committee declared. "The record will show this."

SHIELDED MURDER SUSPECT

Indicating that the Dies Committee had been shielding McCuiston from arrest by the authorities in New York and New Orleans, the statement continued:

"While New York police were unable to apprehend McCuiston, however, Dies seems to have had no trouble. If the committee had been investigating the N. M. U. as closely as it says it has, it must have known that McCuiston was wanted for the murder of one of our officials."

As early as noon yesterday the N. M. U. wired Dies informing him of the fact that the New Orleans police had issued a warrant for McCuiston's arrest and that the New York police were looking for him.

"So far as is known, Dies did not communicate with either the New Orleans or the New York police to inform them of McCuiston's whereabouts."

The CIO Maritime Committee declared that the statements by Dies and Rep. Joe Starnes defending McCuiston came "with ill grace from members of a committee allegedly investigating un-American activities."

UNION IS TARGET

"That they should go to such reputation of a man wanted for murder, is, in our opinion, a reflection of the real purpose of the committee—which purpose is, as has been pointed out repeatedly, to carry the ball for anti-labor manufacturers and industrialists in their offensive against active trade unionists."

Charging that this is a "trade union issue," the CIO statement said that the union "is a target of the committee because we have forced the shipowners to raise wages 36.9 per cent in the past two years to establish decent conditions on ships."

Dies indicated during the day that McCuiston's testimony was but the opening gun in the committee's drive against the N. M. U.

He said that a number of other witnesses will be called. These witnesses are members of the stool-pigeon group headed by Jerome King with which McCuiston is associated.

Kids Were Just 'Playful' At Fair Day, Mayor Says

Takes Issue with Press Reports That School Children Were Destructive, in a Letter to Superintendent of Schools

Mayor LaGuardia took issue yesterday with newspaper reports denouncing playful action of children during Children's Day at the World's Fair last Friday.

"I consider Children's Day last Friday the high point of the entire Fair and one of the most successful features of the whole season. I am sure that the memory of this day will linger in the minds of our children whenever the World's Fair is later years is discussed."

"The spirit of the day is typical of that of a happy people in a great democracy. True some of them might have been a bit ausgelassen (frolicsome), but didn't they have a good time? That is important."

Finds Job After Years' Search, Dies Of Heart Attack

NEW CANAAN, Conn., Oct. 31 (UP).—Jean Van Dusen, 20, an attractive high school graduate from Westwood, N. J., had been trying for years to get a job.

Finally she obtained work as assistant dietitian at Silver Sanitarium here.

She took a room here Sunday preparatory to reporting for duty. Yesterday she was found dead of a heart attack.

associated and which was expelled from the union.

As a matter of fact, the committee will now devote itself even more actively than in the past to the smearing of progressive trade unions and their leaders.

MAY CALL QUILL

Next on the list for the committee's red-baiting attack is the United Transport Workers of America which is headed by Michael J. Quill, now a candidate for re-election to the New York City Council.

The committee is reported to be considering a move to call Quill just before the elections in an effort to smear him and throw the result to his opponents. This was the technique used by the committee throughout the country last year.

At morning McCuiston droned his story about practically everybody of importance in the Maritime Union being a member of the Communist Party.

McCuiston admitted that prior to his activities in New Orleans he had deserted from the International Brigade in Spain.

Rep. Joseph Casey got tough with the Goon Squad head a couple of times when he was talking about "Communist dispatch carriers" whom he met in France after deserting from the International Brigade and who allegedly carried messages all over the world.

"Dates, facts are what we want, not assertions," Casey said.

POLICE ARRIVE

When McCuiston was through, the real melodrama got under way. As a throng of photographers busily did their work, Dies began the kind of cry-baby speech which he trots out every time his committee is under fire.

Charges of a "Communist plot" which were made to reporters by Dies last night and this morning were based largely, his oration revealed, on the fact that the N.M.U. had asked for McCuiston's arrest. As Dies made this out to be a sinister secret. As a matter of fact, the N.M.U. made every effort it could yesterday to acquaint newspapermen with its connection with the case.

Yours correspondent is also alleged to have been a part of this dark plot and to have schemed with other reporters to have McCuiston detained by questions yesterday until the police would arrive.

The committee was promptly informed that no such plans had been made and although Dies claimed to have had a witness to this effect, the witness was not called.

WEEPS FOR 'LIBERTY'

But the climax of the Dies speech was the sad tale of McCuiston's "persecution."

"Here is evidence," Dies exclaimed, "that Civil Liberties have been violated; that the man has been beaten, threatened, and that his fundamental rights have been put in jeopardy."

"Evidence" has consisted of assertions by McCuiston that Communists and members of the N.M.A. had "hounded" him.

Dies also accused Henry Schweinhaut, head of the Civil Liberties unit of the Department of Justice with "an attempt to discredit the evidence."

Schweinhaut's crime consisted in the fact that he had called local police officials and called the McCuiston case to their attention. Dies then called over Lt. Lineberg and asked him to stand behind McCuiston. "This made a particularly good shot."

In a loud voice, Dies instructed Lineberg to take McCuiston to the Department of Justice so that the alleged violations of his Civil Liberties could be investigated.

"If this man's civil rights have been violated, suitable action ought to be taken by the Department of Justice," Dies shouted. The final touch was put on this pathetic drama Dies was photographed together with McCuiston's mother.

As most observers realized at once, the whole purpose of this elaborate spectacle was an attempt to take the sting out of the N.M.U. charges against McCuiston and his subsequent arrest.

But this was indeed a bad day for Dies. The whole show didn't work out.

The trouble was that Washington police officials felt that McCuiston ought to be kept behind bars and decline to bring him around to the Department of Justice during the day.

Fascist-Like Regime Uses War to Crush Labor Movement

Aims to Smash Communist Movement, Hopes to Turn War Into World Crusade Against USSR After Making Deal With Fascism

By A. Truman

(Special to Inter-Continental News)

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The immediate aim of the war in France and England has become the crushing of the working class movement, and in the first place the extermination of the Communist movements in their own countries. It is the imperialists' hope, that if they can successfully achieve this

and—thus approaching the fascist regimes of the countries they wish to bring into their orbit as allies against the U.S.S.R.—they can then launch the real attack against the land of Socialism somewhat later, since the Germans for the moment refuse to see the advantage of this enlarged war.

In the meantime the imperialists have resolved to carry the fight against Communism to a ruthless end. They have decided that there is no veritable solution for them any longer unless they can crush any threat to their regime, internally as well as externally.

Thus, in France, the Government is proceeding swiftly and ruthlessly to exterminate the Communist Party. Many leading members and cadres of the French have been arrested and will probably face charges of treason or "connivance with the enemy."

FOREIGN REFUGEES JAILED

Similar action has been taken against the foreign Communists, who had sought refuge here from their fascist governments. In the first days just preceding the declaration of the state of war, all the leading members of the foreign parties in France were rounded up and arrested.

More than 3,000 Germans, 7,000 French, several thousand Poles, Czechs, Austrians, Spanish, etc., have been placed in prison or concentration camps.

Many of these have already been sent to French Equatorial Africa to work on roads in chain gangs—work under which even the natives of these regions weaken and die.

Next, they proceeded to arrest all the leaders of trade-unions, as well as Party organizations. And now this work is being broadened to include the arrest of thousands of rank and file people.

SOCIALISTS BETRAY LABOR

In this work, the Socialists took the leading role in denouncing and urging the government to exclude and persecute the Communists. Leon Blum, himself undertook to give "lessons" to the Communists and to threaten through the organ of the Socialist Party that either the Communists must publicly break their international relations or face

exclusion and arrest. In this he served as bait for Daladier, for his threat was followed by the arrests. He has been ably seconded by leading members of his party and by trade union leaders such as Jouhaux.

A particularly odious example of open lackey work with the bourgeoisie has been given by Solomon Grumbach, Socialist member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, who tries to talk glibly of his "old friendship" with Lenin—Lenin who despised this snake and attacked him as an open agent of the French secret service in the World War.

Thus it became daily more clear that the continuation of the war will mean suffering and slaughter for the working class alone, the workers of all countries who allow themselves to be drawn into the horrible web of war which Chamberlain and his lackeys are trying to draw close. As the war continues it will become more and more openly a war against the working class and their single reliable ally, the USSR.

LOOK TO AMERICA

Despite the rejection of Hitler's peace proposals by Chamberlain and Daladier, wide sections of public opinion are making themselves heard for the ending of the war and the imposing of a real peace through the efforts and the guarantee of the U.S.S.R. Many people, too, are looking to America for the call to action to save the world from a new slaughter.

They look to America also for a strong protest against the brutal treatment of the real anti-fascists from Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Italy and Spain. These are people who were tortured, imprisoned for their fight against their bloody regimes, people who fought with their lives against fascism. These people, today, when the "democracies" are trying to convince the world they are fighting to crush fascism (as a means of covering the fact that they themselves have taken on fascist methods), are treated as the principal enemies. Is anything more needed to convince the workers of the world that this is an imperialist war, to which they must offer determined resistance?

FDR Rejects Bridge Over Mayor's Plea

President Roosevelt yesterday put thumbs down on Mayor LaGuardia's appeal to overrule Secretary of War Woodring's rejection of plans to construct a \$40,000,000 suspension bridge from the Battery, Manhattan to B'klyn.

In a letter to Park Commissioner Robert Moses, chairman of the Triborough Bridge Authority and sponsor of the bridge plan, the President declared he would not o.k. the project stating that "in light of world conditions it would not be in the best interest of national defense to construct the bridge."

Mayor LaGuardia, while boarding the train for Boston late in the af-



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Foster Speaks Tonight in Windup Election Rally

The correct spellings of the names of the Communist candidates are:

- BROOKLYN**
1 **PETER V. CACCHIONE**
- MANHATTAN**
1 **ISRAEL AMTER**
- BRONX**
1 **ISIDORE BEGUN**
- QUEENS**
1 **PAUL CROSBIE**

Answer Dies and War-Mongers With Aid for Bail Fund, Foster Urges

(Continued from Page 1)

writing on the activities of the Dies Committee yesterday, said:

"To allow progressive ideas to succumb to a wave of Red-hunting and throw the country back into a period of reaction such as followed the Mitchell Palmer Red-hunt after the last war would be an unnecessary and tragic loss."

Foster urged all members of C. P. and all who revere the democratic principles of the Bill of Rights to swing into energetic action in support of the newly formed Committee for Civil Rights for Communists, headed by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. The committee was formed immediately following the inquisition-like arrest and treatment of Earl Browder, secretary of the C.P.U.S.A., on alleged passport irregularities, upon whom a ridiculously high bail was set.

"The arrest of Browder on such flimsy trumped-up excuses should be an alarm signal to everyone," Foster declared. "It should arouse and warn all who treasure their liberties that there is a vicious enemy in our midst who wants to stifle and strangle the civil rights of the American nation."

"This new attack, however," Foster continued, "will be beaten back as sharply and decisively as were the hysterical attacks on civil liberties in the past—the manhunt days of the Palmer raids, in 1919-20, and the inquisition-like Fish Committee in 1930."

"The Dies Committee is the mouthpiece of the warmongers, and the working-class of this country is opposed to war. It will also demonstrate its opposition to the nefarious intentions of Dies."

"The defeats of former attacks on civil liberties resulted from the prompt reaction of the masses," Foster said.

"That same alertness and promptness must be shown again in the present period, by widespread response to the appeal of the Committee for Civil Rights for Communists with funds to block the attempts of the reactionaries to harass and victimize the leaders of the Communist Party and non-Party liberals."

"Dies," Foster went on, "has singled out the Communist Party to vent Wall Street's venom upon for two basic reasons. First, because the Communist Party has taken an uncompromising stand against the war as an imperialist war that means nothing but misery, starvation and death for the masses, and second, because the Party is in the forefront of the struggle to protect the civil liberties and the living standards of the American people in the face of a savage drive by the employers."

"The arrest and threatened court-inquisition of Comrade Browder is the gauntlet flung at the American people by the Wall Streeters. We accept that challenge, confident that the people will rally to the fight and lick this aggressor on our homefront."

The Committee for Civil Rights for Communists has received, up until noon yesterday, a total of \$4,653 since it was formed several days ago.

All monies collected for the bail fund will be completely guaranteed as loans, invested in government bonds, and returned to loaners with interest at request. The monies will be used for no other purpose, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn stressed.

Meanwhile, in addition to loans, the committee chairman urged outright contributions.

Quill Brands N.Y. Post Taxi Strike Story as Viciously Anti-Labor

Accuses Backer of 'Cheap Misuse of Personal Power'; Challenges Publisher To State Position on Drivers' Demands

City Councilman Michael J. Quill let go a withering attack on the attempt of the New York Post to smear his campaign for re-election by a story which said that the impending Transport Workers Union strike in the taxi industry would be held off until after the elections.

Quill branded the Post story as "vicious and undiluted strike-breaking" and challenged the publisher of the paper, George Backer, to state whether or not he opposed "the efforts of miserly paid taxicab drivers to fight for their due rights."

He accused Backer of "cheap misuse of personal power" in permitting the publication of the story on the impending strike.

Quill's statement was made in a telegram to the taxi division of the union. Leaders of the division also released a statement in which they assailed the Post for its confounding of the issues.

"The story today in the New

York Post," Quill's wire said, "on the taxi situation is vicious and undiluted strike-breaking tactics. If publisher George Backer is opposed to my candidacy for re-election to the City Council it is his privilege to state so in clear language."

"If Publisher George Backer is opposed to the efforts of the miserly paid taxicab drivers to fight for their due rights let him state so in clear language."

"To exploit the news columns of an otherwise respectable newspaper to grind personal axes at the expense of miserly paid taxicab drivers is cheap misuse of one's personal power and in conflict with all the canons of ethical journalism."

"The Post must know that my candidacy has no relation to the present situation in the taxi industry. As International President of the Transport Workers Union of America I will champion the

Council Write-In Drive Speeds Up in Boroughs

Schedule Other Meetings for Garment Area; Party Leaders to Speak

Reaction's attack upon the Communist Party and what that means to the American people, will be explained tonight by the Party's national chairman, William Z. Foster, at Hunts Point Palace, Southern Boulevard and 163rd St., the Bronx. Foster will head a list of speakers to mark the high point of Bronx County's election campaign tonight at an expected capacity audience of nearly 4,000. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, of the National Committee of the Party; Isidore Begun, Bronx Councilman candidate and Timothy Holmes, prominent Negro leader and member of the State Committee, will be the other speakers.

A similar election rally will be held under the auspices of New York County at Stuyvesant High School, 15th Street and First Avenue, with Robert Minor, veteran Communist leader and member of the National Committee, topping the list of speakers. Israel Amter, Manhattan County Councilman candidate; Sadie Van Veen, chairman of the Women's Committee of the Party; Henry Forbes, New York County chairman of the Party and Tito Nunzio will be the other speakers. Nunzio will speak in Italian.

CANDIDATES TO SPEAK JOINTLY

Tomorrow at 8 P. M. all four Communist Councilman candidates—Amter, Begun, Peter V. Cacchione of Brooklyn and Paul Crosbie of Queens—will for the first time in the campaign appear jointly before an audience of mid-town area workers at Hotel Diplomat, 108 W. 43rd St.

Garment area noon meetings still scheduled follow: Wednesday, 39th St. and Sixth Ave., with Cacchione as speaker; 39th St. and Seventh Ave., Mich Bernson.

Thursday, 38th and Eighth Ave., E. G. Flynn, speaker; 38th and Sixth Ave., Henry Forbes; 29th and Seventh Ave., Timothy Holmes.

Friday, 39th and Sixth Ave., Isidore Begun; 37th and Eighth Ave., Timothy Holmes.

Monday, 29th and Seventh Ave., Amter; 28th and Eighth Ave., Sadie Van Veen; 39th and Sixth Ave., Sidney Bloomfield.

Cacchione will speak tonight before the Sheepshead Bay local of the Workers' Alliance at 2166 E. 7th St. and at the Williamsburgh Branch of the Alliance at 125 Boerum St. He will also address two open air rallies—at Ave. J and 13th St. and at N and East 12th St.

Sadie Van Veen will also address tonight a joint meeting of the Renet and Raven clubs at 200 E. Second St.

The big windup of Brooklyn's campaign will come with a series of indoor mass meetings, Friday night, outstanding national leaders of the Communist Party heading the lists of speakers at all of them. Every A. D. will hold a special rally. The Kings County campaign committee has already made public a dozen of the larger meetings, Minor, James Ford, William Weinstein, Max Bedacht, E. G. Flynn, Clarence C. Hathaway, Angelo Herndon and others as speakers.

Cop's Car Kill Man, 73

NEWARK, Oct. 31.—Theodore Hangli, 73, was killed last night by an automobile driven by Patrolman Edward Schadt. The policeman was held.

College Girls Learn to Fly



Fern Miller of Missoula, Mont., Jeanette Bricker of East Cleveland, Ohio, and Barbara Hilditch of Erie, Pa., (l. to r.), tune up the motor of a plane before taking it aloft at Painesville, Ohio, where twenty students at Lake Erie College are being taught to fly under the Civil Aeronautics Authority's training program.

Valentine Lifts Cruising Ban; Strike Readied

(Continued from Page 1)

Workers Union leaders and the heads of the major taxi fleets to confer on the matter at the board offices today.

"We are preparing to move into action," the strike bulletin said. The bulletins were distributed by the thousands union stewards in the garages where the union has contracts and in garages where there are no contracts they were distributed by members from organized fleets.

Negotiations have begun with the fleets, the bulletin said on the strength of the "backing the hackles have given to the leadership of the Transport Workers Union."

"Today as never before," it said, "in every garage throughout the city the men know that there must be one powerful union, the fighting Transport Workers Union. This was demonstrated by thousands from every fleet that rallied at the mass meetings called by the T.W.U. last Friday."

Commenting on the Valentine cruising ban the bulletin stated that the importance of being united had been driven home to the men "so that we may have some say in regard to working conditions."

WARNS OF PRESS LIES
"With the already powerful T. W. U. established as the only union in the taxi industry," it said, "the city administration would deal with your representatives before any important steps were taken affecting the livelihood and welfare of New York hackies."

"Only by working with the T. W. U. for an immediate far-reaching solution can the city administration solve this problem, not by the impractical steps taken by the police."

Citing the fact that the ban had been lifted by Valentine the bulletin said: "Beware of any attempts to confuse you. The press has begun to print confusing reports. The union will speak to you through this bulletin. You will be posted and kept informed on every development by the T.W.U."

"All official steps taken by the union will be printed in this bulletin. When the time for action is at hand the Executive Board of

Sentner Gets \$2,500 Fine in Maytag Case

C.I.O. Leader Appeals Iowa Syndicalism Guilty Verdict

(By Federated Press)

MONTEZUMA, Ia., Oct. 31.—William Sentner, a vice-president of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers (CIO), has been fined \$2,500 on criminal syndicalism charges resulting from a bitter three-month strike against the Maytag Co. in Newton, Ia., during the summer of 1938. The fine was imposed by District Judge W. S. Cooper three weeks after Sentner had been found guilty by a Poweshiek county jury.

A new trial was denied and Sentner's attorneys immediately filed notice of appeal to the Iowa Supreme Court. Appeal bond was set at \$3,000.

British Cruiser Passes Through Panama Canal

BALBOA, C. Z., Oct. 31 (UP).—The British cruiser Despatch passed through the Panama Canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific today.

The vessel will remain here for 24 hours—the maximum time allowed it under international law—before putting to sea for an undisclosed destination.

Judge Denies Right to Picket In Relief Case

To Picket Is 'Revolutionary Act' Court Rules; 18 WA Members Face Trial

Denouncing the right to picket as a "revolutionary" act "against the interests of the government," Magistrate Michael J. Ford yesterday postponed the cases of Mrs. Jennie Solomone and 18 Workers' Alliance pickets until Nov. 9.

Mrs. Solomone, evicted with her three children from an apartment at 99 McDougal St. last Tuesday, and weak from want of food, demanded a voucher from the Department of Welfare and funds with which to rent an apartment. The Workers' Alliance members picketed the Department with her after she had collapsed from hunger. They were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct.

Workers' Alliance leaders pointed out yesterday that the Department had confirmed the justice of Mrs. Solomone's demand by issuing a food voucher to her last Friday after the arrests.

THREATENS PICKETS

Magistrate Ford told the pickets that the President's recent statement that "you can't strike against the government" meant that to picket was to commit an act against the interests of the country.

He told arresting officers that if the pickets went on the line again and were arrested they should be brought into his court and that he would see to it that they were prosecuted on two counts.

Since being evicted from her apartment Mrs. Solomone has been living with friends while other friends have been caring for her family.

The emergency with which Mrs. Solomone was faced, Alliance leaders said, was recognized by the Department only after the demonstration.

Texas Slum Clearance Is Tripled in 3 Cities

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 31 (FP).—Slum clearance projects were almost tripled in three Texas cities—Houston, Dallas and San Antonio—with the allotment of \$15,000,000 by the U. S. Housing Authority for construction of 4,068 family units.

18 HURT IN QUEENS BUS CRASH; REGULAR DRIVERS ON STRIKE

'Stockholder' at Wheel When Green Line Car Hits Truck—Firm Balked at Union Pact

Eighteen persons were injured yesterday morning when one of the Green Line buses in Queens which are on strike crashed into a truck at 37th Ave. and 103rd St., Corona.

Only the so-called "stockholder drivers" have been operating the buses since the strike started. The firm refused to continue negotiations for a contract with the Amalgamated Association of Street Car and Motor Coach Drivers Union.

Because of the strike the bus was being followed by a car carrying three guards employed by the Edward Holmes Co. Joseph Guarino, of 33-44 108th St., Corona, a pedestrian, was pinned against a traffic light station by the truck and suffered leg and arm fractures and internal injuries. He was taken to Flushing Hospital.

RALLY TONIGHT HITS ARREST OF BROWDER

A mass meeting to protest the arrest and persecution of Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, will be held tonight at Astoria Hall, 2061 Lexington Ave. (near 126th St.) under the auspices of the East Harlem section of the Communist Party.

Israel Amter, Manhattan Councilman candidate of the Communist Party, will be the principal speaker. The others who will address the predominantly Italian audience are Tito Nunzio, head of the Italian Bureau of the Communist Party, and Anthony Ribaud, secretary of the East Harlem section.

Benjamin Davis, Jr., of the editorial board of the Daily Worker, will speak tonight before a Puerto Rican audience at Public School 101 along with representatives of other parties.

An open-air rally will be held

Five Indicted As Stooges of Lepke, Gurrah

Five persons accused with aiding Louis (Lepke) Buchalter and Jacob (Gurrah) Shapiro, both up on charges of industrial racketeering, were indicted yesterday by the Federal Government.

The defendants against whom the indictments were returned are Carl Shapiro, Baltimore, brother of Gurrah; Nathan Borish, Vineland, N. J.; Philip Kasakove, accountant of 1075 Grand Concourse, Bronx; Samuel Smith, Baltimore, brother-in-law of Gurrah, Florence Dwyer, Baltimore, the Raleigh Manufacturers, Inc., Baltimore, and its New York sales affiliate.

The indictments charges that the Raleigh Manufacturers, Inc., one of the largest men's clothing companies in the country, is owned by Lepke and Gurrah but held in fact names.

The five named in the indictments hold official positions in the company. A new Grand Jury is expected to be impaneled to continue the investigation.

under the auspices of the Harlem Division of the Communist Party, 125th St. and Seventh Ave., with Gorge Blake, organization secretary; A. W. Berry, executive secretary of the division, and June Croll speakers.

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Farmers Say Business Rivalries to Blame for Europe's War

(Special to the Daily Worker)
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—Maritime Federation District Council No. 2 this week called on all affiliated unions to elect "Keep America Out of War" Committees, pursuant to a resolution adopted by the council.

The resolution stated: "Whereas, the Maritime Federation of the Pacific is on record to do all within its power to keep America from being involved in an other imperialistic war, and

"Whereas, it is becoming increasingly clear that there are open and hidden forces attempting to bring our country into war so as to again fill their coffers with profits made at the expense of the misery and lives of millions of workers,

"Whereas, it is imperative, if the drift towards war is to be stopped, that America be kept neutral, and that the working people and particularly those organized in trade unions, develop a strong and determined movement to keep America out of war by keeping their membership informed on all questions in this connection, there be it

"Resolved, That District Council No. 2 go on record as calling upon all affiliated organizations to elect a Keep America Out of War committee in their respective unions and that these committees cooperate with the council, and be it finally

"Resolved That regular reports be made to the council on the activities and work of these committees."

The council announced receipt of a congratulatory letter "on the stand you take for peace," from Lieut.-Gov. Ellis E. Patterson.

FARMERS UNION BLAMES GREED OF BUSINESS

(Special to the Daily Worker)
BENSON, Minn., Oct. 31.—The conference of 150 farmers held here under the auspices of the National Board of the Farmers Union, unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that the cause of the present war is in the "commercial rivalries of Europe" and calling for vigilance against profiteers who "would like to see America go to war to clean up more billions."

The Farmers Union is taking a lead in the rural areas in the fight for peace. Much interest is centered in its national convention to be held at Omaha, November 20-22 at which a strong no war stand will undoubtedly be voted.

The resolution adopted at the conference here held on Oct. 26-27 follows:

"Whereas war, the greatest calamity that can befall the common people, has begun in Europe, and

"Whereas Farmers Union members who support the cooperative movement have a moral obligation to make clear that the cause of the present war is to be found in the commercial rivalries of Europe, therefore

"Be it resolved that we urge the Farmers Union to use its great influence to keep America clear out of the war, and especially to be on guard against the profiteers who have already cleaned up six billion dollars on the speculative rise of stocks on the New York stock exchange and who would like to see America go to war and clean up more billions, and be it

"Further Resolved that we warn against the atmosphere of war hysteria which the agents of big business are cultivating and be on guard against any attack on our civil liberties as guaranteed by the first ten amendments to the U. S. Constitution, knowing full well that our business will see to it that one of the first groups to be persecuted under war hysteria will be the cooperative movement; in short we hold that America is for peace and against aggression and commercial ambitions and must stay out of this war, and be it

"Further Resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the National Board with the request that it be published in the National Union Farmer."

Alcohol Official Gets 2 Years for Graft

John O'Malley, 29, former head of the materials division of the Federal Alcohol Tax Unit, was sentenced yesterday to three years in prison on a charge of accepting bribes from two sugar companies.

Testimony at the trial was that O'Malley received about \$125 a week for permitting sugar to be diverted to the manufacture of illicit alcohol by Louis Harrison, Inc., and the A. C. Trading Company.

Lucien Courtian
Died October 30, 1939

As Bronxites See It

By Isidore Begun
Bronx County Communist Candidate for City Council

By their backers shall you know them. Jeremiah P. Cross has announced his backing for Kinsley. Since Jeremiah P. Cross his job in State Attorney-General Bennett's office, he has been quite still. Well, that is something to be grateful for. Some of us remember, however, that once upon a time this fellow Cross had a loud-mouth and thought of himself as a little New York State Diesite. Because he bravely served during the World War as an officer in the reserves, stationed at the "battleground" at Harvard University, he became quite a figure in the New York State American Legion and his mouth kept going all the time a la Harvey of Queens. Now he is backing Kinsley. Just one more reason why Bronx voters should repudiate both Kinsley and Cross in the elections next week.

Joseph Goldsmith of the "Tax Payers' Union" has endorsed Keegan. This "Tax Payers' Union" exists only on paper. But the same unfortunately cannot be said about Goldsmith. He attends Board of Estimate meetings, and City Council hearings. His speech can now be repeated by every policeman on duty there. Regardless of the issue, he makes a red-baiting speech attacking the Communists. He opposes every cent of expenditure if it is for social service, schools or hospitals. To Goldsmith, LaGuardia is a fiery "red." Goldsmith is often vulgar and insulting. LaGuardia has thrown him out more than once and the policemen seem to enjoy the job. He has endorsed Keegan. Not much to the credit of Keegan—or help either.

A tip to Peter V. Cacchione. Some Democrats and Republicans have formed a joint committee for Abner C. Surpless. The chairman is Dr. Edward L. Fenlon, a "professor of philosophy" at Brooklyn College. If my memory serves me well, this is the Fenlon who was condemned at the college for trying to organize the students into a stool-pigeon service—just to spy on liberal professors. Just the right man for Surpless.

By their backers shall you know them.

NOVEMBER COMMUNIST

Special Issue on
22nd Anniversary of the
Great Socialist Revolution

Socialism and Peace vs. Imperialism and War

The November issue of The Communist is indispensable for all who seek a correct analysis and understanding of the imperialist war, and the ranging of the forces of war and of peace on a world scale. Coming on the occasion of the twenty-second anniversary of the great October Revolution, which brought the triumph of Socialism on one-third of the world, this issue is rich in contributions on the significance of the land of Socialism for the working class and the peace forces of the world. Here are the contents:

America and the International Situation, Statement of the Political Committee, C. P. U.S.A.

Review of the Month, by Alex Bittelman

On the Twenty-Second Anniversary of the Socialist Revolution, by Earl Browder

Backward Europe and Progressive Asia, by V. I. Lenin

Then—and Now, by V. J. Jerome

The Young Generation and the Imperialist War, by Gil Green

American Imperialism and the War, by James S. Allen

The Struggle of the Spanish People Continues, by Manuel Rojas

Freudism—Psychology of a Dying Class, by R. L. Gley

This imposing list of contributions reflects the increasing importance of the role of the leading theoretical organ of the Communist Party, as the guide and teacher of the proletarian vanguard. The study and circulation of The Communist is more important today than ever. No one can afford to miss this notable issue.

Kin of Second U.S. President Aids Sam Darcy

Josephine Adams Says Case Shows Menace To Civil Liberty

(Special to the Daily Worker)
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 31.—Miss Josephine Truvelo Adams, direct descendant of John Quincy Adams, the Second President of the United States, and one of Pennsylvania's outstanding liberals, announced today that she has accepted the chairmanship of the Philadelphia Joint Committee for the Defense of Sam Darcy. Miss Adams issued the following statement in protest against the extradition of Mr. Darcy:

"In the past, the chief cry in this country against Communism has been that the Soviet has suppressed freedom of speech and civil liberties in general. Are we not in our new war hysteria, under the leadership of Martin Dies putting ourselves in that very position?"

"I am glad to join the committee for defense of Sam Darcy. Coming at the same moment as the unjustified attack on the American League and the Browder case, it is obviously political persecution and does not rest on the merits of the case which hinges on a technicality. In this regard, I have the same feeling that Mrs. Roosevelt expressed so well in the Herald Tribune Forum, that to begin persecuting Communists as such is setting a dangerous precedent for the crackdown of civil liberties in general.

"We have watched that process in Germany and are watching it now in France where it is being carried on as a war measure.

"I am afraid that the smearing of the American League and the attempt to outlaw the Communist Party means, among other things, the hushing of those groups which fight strenuously for peace, and the preparation for a flood of propaganda which will lead us over again into the tragic meshes of an imperialist war.

"I should be the first to lend all aid to England and France once their leaders show themselves as caring about civil liberties and living up to their ancient traditions. I urge Philadelphia to stand aside from war hysteria, to preserve the Bill of Rights and to fight against the extradition of Sam Darcy on a mere technicality.

Extradition hearings in the Darcy case will be held on Tuesday afternoon before Governor James, in the Attorney General's office at Harrisburg. Representing Mr. Darcy will be the outstanding liberal and labor attorneys, Francis Fisher Kane, Louis F. McCabe and Saul Waldman and Philip Dorfman.

Mayor LaGuardia Moves Back to City Office Here

Mayor LaGuardia's staff was busy last night moving official papers and documents from the World Fair City Hall, site of the old Arrowbrook Country Club, to City Hall, Manhattan.

Today the Mayor will conduct the business of the city from his old office downtown.

Peace Accented in Toys



THE WAR NOTE is muted in toys this Christmas in favor of those of the arts of peace. Joe Burns and Joan Flicker are playing off here with a preview selection of gifts for the coming season. The lot includes an adding machine, a telephone and a typewriter.

2 U. S. Officials Urge School Sex Instruction

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Two Federal officials advocated today that sex instruction be added to the list of subjects in American high schools.

Dr. John W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education, and Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon-General of the Public Health Service, declared that information about sex is one of the great demands of youth and that it is being met with a hush-hush attitude.

Financial Drive Has Only Thirty More Days to Go

The New York State Fund Drive Commission of the Communist Party yesterday reported contributions totaling more than \$83,500 as of Oct. 24.

The financial campaign for \$250,000 was launched on Aug. 23 and has 30 days to go.

In making these figures public, the Commission, headed by Israel Amter and Charles Krumbien, emphasized that the money for vital functions of the Communist Party was raised in the face of unprecedented attacks upon the Party by the Dies Committee and the propaganda organs of finance capital.

"More significant, the money was raised at a time when Party members were giving every ounce of energy to answering war-mongering and slander with political argument," the Commission pointed out. "That they were able to devote themselves as well to the vitally necessary organizational task of fund raising is greatly to their credit."

The Commission warned however, that the bulk of the money must still be raised and urged completion of the drive without delay. It revealed that funds collected to date had been exhausted—largely as a result of the world crisis—and declared that the next few weeks of fund raising would have far-reaching effect upon the Party's activities.

In the statistical section of its report, the Commission reported that over \$15,000 was contributed in the week ending Oct. 24. Up until that time, New York County raised \$34,851.08; Kings, \$19,875.21; Bronx, \$12,083.08; Harlem, \$4,390.20; Queens, \$3,614.53; Westchester, \$962.72. The totals for up-state counties will be given in a later report, the Commission declared.

P. Lorillard Co. Ordered to Deal With Unions

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31 (AP).—The NLRB has ordered P. Lorillard Co., manufacturers of Old Gold cigarettes, to bargain with the Pioneer Tobacco Workers (CIO) in its Middletown, O., plant and with the Tobacco Workers International Union (AFL) at its Louisville, Ky., plant.

The firm was found guilty of unfair labor practices in refusing to conduct negotiations with union representatives in any place except New York. The order affects 1,100 workers in Middletown and 700 in Louisville.

A bitter 1-month strike by the CIO union at the Middletown plant a year ago ended after Gov. Martin L. Dacey called out the national guard.

Inside Brooklyn

By Peter V. Cacchione
Kings County Communist Candidate for City Council

The outcome of the elections in Brooklyn will be determined on next Tuesday. TO THE DEGREE THAT WE MAN EVERY POLLING PLACE WILL SPELL THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN VICTORY AND DEFEAT. IF the polling places are not covered much of the work that has been done can be undone.

What a tremendous job the Party and the Young Communist League has done. Last Sunday over two thousand members of the Party and the League were canvassing from door to door, going into the homes of the voters and teaching them how to write-in my name.

One thing this campaign has proven to our Party and the League. AND THAT IS THAT THE PRESTIGE OF OUR PARTY HAS NEVER BEEN HIGHER THAN IT IS TODAY.

The comrades come back with such glowing enthusiastic reports that it has become a pleasure to canvass. In spite of the concentrated attacks of every reactionary force in America against our Party, WE ARE NOT AND WILL NOT BE ISOLATED FROM THE MASSES. Our roots are sinking deeper and deeper into the American masses. That is one healthy result of the work in this campaign.

ALL OUT TO GUARD THE POLLS ON ELECTION DAY! THOUSANDS OF VOTES CAN BE SECURED BY A LAST-MINUTE WORD TO THEM AS THEY GO IN TO VOTE. Every comrade who is working next Tuesday should make an effort to be on foot that date and report to his nearest headquarters for duty. THIS IS ONE OF THE MOST ESSENTIAL TASKS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

I want to express my appreciation to our comrades in the trade unions in Manhattan. Under the leadership of Joe Roberts and Sid Bloomfield our comrades in the clothing and needle industries have certainly swung into the campaign with a vengeance.

Every day meetings are being held in the mid-town markets and tens of thousands of pieces of literature is being distributed. No small credit should go to Barbara Rand who has been working with our trade union comrades. I know that we are going to get results from such excellent work.

Do not forget how to spell and mark the name:

1. PETER V. CACCHIONE

YOU CAN WRITE IT OR PRINT IT UNDER THE LAST NAME ON THE BALLOT. Cut this out and take it into the polls with you. Number 2 or number 3 votes help where you cannot get a number 1 vote.

LAST CALL FOR WATCHERS AT THE POLLS AND OVER THE TOP TO VICTORY.

Akron Labor Fights Ban by Radio Station

Dalrymple Protests to FCC, Points Out That Program Was Stopped As 'Controversial' While Anti-Labor Ones Continue

(Special to the Daily Worker)
AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 31.—The entire Akron labor movement is aroused today over the attempt of Radio Station WJW to ban from the air the "Voice of Labor," regular weekly broadcast of the Akron Industrial Union Council, which has been heard here regularly for more than two years.

During the week-end the United Rubber Workers of America, CIO, released a letter which had been sent Saturday to the Federal Communications Commission by Sherman H. Dalrymple, President of the URWA and National Vice-President of the CIO.

Mr. Dalrymple's letter pointed out that the so-called ruling of the National Association of Broadcasters barring "controversial" issues, which is the pretext of the local station's refusal to broadcast the Voice of Labor, a paid program, is not preventive Father Coughlin and Gerald L. K. Smith from broadcasting slanderous attacks upon labor. The letter urging the FCC to take immediate steps so that the program may be resumed, described WJW's action as "arbitrary" and "unwarranted" and "dictatorial invasion of our rights as citizens."

Edyth Fern Melrose, manager of the station, is attempting to defend the action on the grounds that the station stands ready to conduct a forum on any controversial issue; but fails to point out that the employers are not willing to debate their position openly on the air; and the station will not conduct a broadcast unless both sides in the controversy are ready to participate.

This has been clearly illustrated in the more than six-months old strike at the Akron Dry Goods Company. For some months now, the Voice of Labor has been denied the right to discuss this issue, because it is "controversial." Since the employers are satisfied that nothing be said over the air about the strike, the hands of labor have been tied by the radio station. The decision to ban the Voice of Labor broadcast completely is the culmination of a campaign of several months of restriction and unwarranted censorship. This censorship went so far in recent weeks, refusing the AUC its rights to discuss the war and other vital issues, that the broadcast had to be given in the form of a news review.

Even the reactionary Beacon-Journal, local newspaper, had to comment editorially today, "... As a disinterested spectator we submit that the station could continue to sell that time without irreparably shattering the confidence of the public in the American system of broadcasting; to use the words of the N.A.B. The labor program is controversial, to be sure, but we do not recall that it has ever been directed against an opposition which lacked financial resources to reply."

The local labor movement, A. F. of L. and C. I. O., is preparing to take up this issue as a first attempt

'Frisco W.U. Boys Foil Plans to Break Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31 (IGN).—Quick work by the American Communications Association on behalf of its members on strike against Western Union here scotched a plan by the Pacific Coast president of the company union, J. H. Pickett, to organize a back-to-work movement at a meeting in the Palace Hotel here.

The messengers threw up a picket line around the hotel and sent a delegation to the manager protesting the use of the hotel as a strike-breaking headquarters. Mr. Pickett was evicted.

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Household Corner

FEW creations of the kitchen are pointed to with such pride... or on occasion viewed with such alarm as pastry. For when pastry is good it is very good indeed, but when it is bad it can be practically inedible.

Considering the popularity of pies, tarts and dumplings... no woman who aspires to be a good all-around cook can count her education complete until she is able to make plain pastry. Her cupboard seldom lacks the materials for making it. For all that must be on hand are flour, fat, salt and water.

Basic ingredient is the flour. Chief reason for putting fat in pastry is its shortening power. Mixed in the right way, the fat separates the particles of flour from each other, makes the crust "short" or tender.

As long as tastes vary, there can never be one formula for piecrust that suits all. But a crust that is medium rich will please most of the pie eaters most of the time. For a double-crust pie, measure out 1 1/4 cups of sifted flour, from 5 to 6 tablespoons of fat; 1/4 to 1 teaspoon of salt; and about 2 1/2 tablespoons of water.

Piecrust may be mixed with all the ingredients cold... or it may be mixed by the boiling water method. The above proportions have been worked out for the first

method... the one used by a majority of cooks.

First step in mixing by this method is to cut the solid fat into the flour and salt in order to divide the fat into small particles, to coat these particles with flour. Use a pastry cutter for this, or a fork, a couple of knives, or the fingertips. But when doing the mixing with

the fingertips, work quickly so the fat will not get too soft with the warmth of the fingers. Have the fat cold to begin with.

Continue to cut the fat into the flour until the mixture has a granular appearance, with the size of the grains about the same as those in coarse corn meal. Then begin to add the small amount of water is "enough" for a piecrust.

Add the cold water, a little at a time, by sprinkling it over the surface of the flour and fat mixture. Combine each dampened part into dough, then push this aside and add water to the rest of the fat and flour, a portion at a time, until the mixture becomes a stiff dough.

Roll out a little more than half the dough on a lightly floured board. When it is large enough to line a piepan, fold it in half and slide it onto the pan.

When the crust is baked first, many women like to put it on the outside of the pie pan, so it cannot shrink out of shape. Similarly, tart shells may be baked on the outside of muffin tins. About ten minutes in a hot oven (400 degrees Fahrenheit) is enough to brown either lightly.

Custard type pies, made with a pre-baked crust, need about 25 minutes in a moderate oven (350 degrees Fahrenheit) for cooking, to set the custard. Fruit pies with a pre-baked crust need from 25 to 30

LISTEN FOR BEST FOOD BUYS

With food prices mounting, WNYC is extending its service to the city's housewives by adding a special consumers' news summary to its daily 11 A.M. news report.

The summary is based upon the City Consumers' Guide report, broadcast over the Municipal Station every weekday morning at 8:25 by Mrs. Frances Foley Cannon of the Department of Markets. The late morning digest is intended for New Yorkers who miss the 8:35 City Consumers' Guide—or to the 11 A.M. news period—receive money-saving suggestions on the day's best food buys.

minutes in a moderately hot oven (375 to 400 degrees Fahrenheit). Double-crust fruit pies without the crust baked first need about 35 minutes in a hot oven (425 degrees Fahrenheit) or a little longer if the fruit is one that doesn't cook tender in that time.

If more dough is made up ahead of time than can be used at once, it may be kept over a day or two in the refrigerator. It will be easier to roll out if it is taken out of the refrigerator a little ahead of time to let it "warm up" a bit.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1939

French 'Democracy' Commits Atrocities Against Refugees

What does decent mankind think of the latest acts of the Daladier Government of France?

This government which smirks about its undying love for democracy and humanity is now cooperating with the fascist Franco dictatorship of Spain by delivering thousands of Spanish refugee children back to the fascist traitor who murdered their fathers and mothers.

Daladier and Franco have just reached an agreement by which the French government agrees to track down the thousands of Spaniards who fought for a Republican Spain, and who took refuge in France from the butchers of Franco.

Daladier has agreed to send these heroes of Spanish democracy back to their fascist executioner!

Daladier's police have already confiscated the food and supplies sent to the Spanish children by generous, liberty-loving people of other countries. Before they are sent back to Franco's tender mercies, these Spanish children are being robbed by the French Government of their chocolate, toys and food.

This is a horror story which should shock the conscience of mankind.

As if this were not enough, the French Government is now rounding up thousands of Jewish, Czech, and German refugees, men who fled to France to escape autocracy and tyranny, and is sending them to the chain gangs of its African colonies. While its Propaganda Ministry talks of French idealism in the war, Daladier's police are hunting down the noblest and most courageous enemies of fascist tyranny within France's borders.

Thus at every step, the French "democracy" of a Daladier and a Bonnet turns out to be the most cynical collaboration with fascism and tyranny, the unleashing of a French Gestapo against everything decent, and honorable and progressive in France.

More vividly than any words could do, Daladier's willing cooperation with Spanish fascism for the persecution and murder of Spain's fighters for democracy unmasks the pretenses of Daladier's "opposition to Hitlerism."

It is on a par with the sickening hypocrisy of the Chamberlain Government which publishes news of Nazi atrocities against helpless minorities in Germany, only forgetting to mention that while these horrible atrocities were being committed in the dungeons of fascist Germany, Chamberlain was delivering Czechoslovakia to Hitler at Munich and Berchtesgaden.

The crimes of Daladier against the thousands of Spanish refugees cannot go unheeded by civilized public opinion. French Government cooperation with Spanish fascism may result in new massacres of Spanish fighters for democracy. It must be stopped.

The 'Grapes of Wrath' Come to Life

Out on the West Coast, in the "Grapes of Wrath" country, the open shoppers have let loose a bloody reign of terror.

The reactionary Associated Farmers, with all its assortment of vigilantes, scabs and gangsters, are trying their fiercest to break the cotton pickers strike in San Joaquin Valley. White, Negro, Mexican and Filipino agricultural workers are fighting for a decent wage under the leadership of the Workers Alliance, and the United Cannery, Agricultural Packing and Allied Workers, CIO.

Unitedly they are demanding \$1.25 a hundred pounds as against the starvation rate of 80 cents, offered by the Associated Farmers. From 100 to 200 pounds is about all a man can pick in one day in this country, and even then the whole family must work merely to live—and at a short season crop! But the cotton barons have not stopped even at lynch threats and inhuman bestiality against the strikers.

The Associated Farmers constitute the far west outpost of all the most fascist-minded labor-haters on Wall Street. If they can get away with their vicious campaign of red-baiting and terror against the cotton pickers, it means the beginning of a similar campaign against labor and poor farmers throughout the country. The Associated Farmers were on the list to be investigated by the LaFollette Senate Civil Liberties Committee, and it is plain now why the Senate Tories have been trying to kill the Committee by denying it funds. More than ever the LaFollette Committee should receive an appropriation to continue its good work.

Stool-Pigeons Will Be Eating Well

During the last war, the "spy" hunts to weed out active trade unionists from the factories, were not begun until the United States had actually entered the war. This time, the open-shoppers are not waiting. They are out to exploit the war hysteria for anti-union purposes while the country is still at peace and, presumably, a neutral.

Ohio industrialists have just organized a so-called National Protective League to track down "spies" in the factories. Five hundred dollars is being offered for information leading to an arrest and conviction. But—and here is something unprecedented—\$25 is being offered for information leading to the arrest of anyone EVEN IF THE SUSPECT IS NOT CONVICTED! Here is an open invitation for stoolpigeons to work on a wholesale scale against active unionists.

Perhaps the most ominous thing about this open-shop National Protective League, is the announcement by its general counsel that the "spy" hunt has the approval of J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Question to Attorney General Murphy: how does this fit in with your repeated "reassurances" about the protection of civil rights?

Beware of the Truth, Lord Cooper Tells Us

Lord Duff Cooper cautions America against the "new style" of propaganda which condemns "both imperialisms" of England and Germany.

But this warning from the English Lord is itself the worst kind of British war propaganda.

His Lordship is frightened at the extent to which the good sense of the American people is seeing through the attempt of the Anglo-French imperialists to drag America in. He is irritated that the American people are seeing through the "noble" aims of the Bankers of London and the oppressors of India and Ireland. He invents the trick of labeling this clear understanding of the imperialist war as "Nazi propaganda" because he knows the American people justly detest the imperialism of German fascism. But the Lord wants the American people to love the equally detestable imperialism of the British Empire and shed their blood for it.

That's where he meets his Waterloo. For the American people are wise to the tricks of the imported little Lordie Duff Cooper. By the way, Lordie, whatever are you doing to push your plan to put a Hapsburg and Hohenzollern prince as the new Kings of Germany with the British bankers pulling the new King's strings?

Jolly democratic scheme that is!

To the World of Tomorrow—Au Revoir

While the lights go out at the World's Fair, the earth is once more threatened with the blackout of a world war.

When the "World of Tomorrow" first opened its gates, the people hoped for peace, for a symbolic expression of democracy and the brotherhood of all peoples. That was their cherished aspiration for the present and the future. But in the interim, the inept statesmen and the lustful profiteers, who still call the tune on five-sixths of the globe, unleashed the horror of horrors, the imperialist slaughter. This senseless blood-bath now hovers like a black pall over the peace and security of the American people.

The newspapers talk much of the Fair officials and what they think. But the point is what did the people think of the Fair? It is plain that 26,000,000 Americans who passed through the turnstiles at Flushing had their minds and hearts fixed on the better world that is possible.

In the magnificent pavilion of the Soviet Union, 15,000,000 people saw the "World of Tomorrow" literally here today. They viewed the unprecedented achievements of Socialism—the limitless advances of the Soviet Union in extending the health, culture, progress and prosperity of its 180,000,000 citizens. Perched atop the stainless steel Soviet giant, the people saw the gleaming Red Star—a beacon light for mankind—that will never go out. It grows brighter every day, with each turn in world events.

The American people looked upon the Fair's dazzling exhibitions—the tremendous advances of science, the masterpieces of art, the newest and latest in education, the comfortable homes, the thousands of mechanical devices for making life more joyous—and they thought in terms of bringing the good life to America. In all these brilliant displays, the people saw the possibilities of Socialism in America. But between each example of technical triumph, was the unseen shadow of monopoly capital—Wall Street—which sweats these achievements out of the working masses and then denies them ownership and enjoyment. That is the contradiction and the people will derive new courage for the solution—Socialism.

When the gates re-open in 1940, the people hope they will be upon a peaceful world. We can contribute by keeping America out of the imperialist war, and by striving, with ever more unity, to protect and enrich those democratic liberties, which the war-mongers would tear apart.

An Editorial

Molotov's Speech--Expressing Mankind's Fight for Peace

The hopes of the overwhelming majority of mankind were given powerful expression yesterday by Soviet Premier and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, speaking before the Supreme Soviet.

Everybody who does not want this war prolonged must agree with Molotov. And above all else, the great masses of people in all countries, belligerent and neutral alike, want this slaughter to end immediately.

Especially the American people want this war to stop; they want world peace established; they know that continuation of this war would increase enormously the maneuvers to drag this country into the slaughter.

The present war which was caused by the imperialist rivalries of both warring camps is contrary to the interests of the peoples. The ending of this imperialist war, therefore, is of the deepest concern to all humanity.

"The war," said Molotov, "is only in its advance stages and has not yet developed but it will spread over Europe and beyond."

Hence, the decisive question of the hour in this grave period for all humanity is: Who are the ones that wish to stop this war and who are the ones striving and working to continue the slaughter?

When the people face the problem of ending the war they have to find out who are the ones scheming and conspiring to prolong it.

The Anglo-French imperialists want to continue, extend and enlarge this imperialist war.

That definitely puts the responsibility on them for continuing the slaughter and for trying to drag other nations in it.

The role of American imperialism in helping to start this war by resisting collaboration of the forces which could have kept back

the slaughter is now seriously aggravated by the lifting of the embargo which is helping the Anglo-French imperialists to continue the war.

This profiteering step of the warmongers in this country which enables the Anglo-French imperialists to prolong the slaughter and to extend it endangers most of all the fervent hopes of the American people to stay out of this war.

The American people should guard most carefully against the warmongering press which reflects the policy of big capital, and wants to prolong this slaughter.

In a most cynical fashion, in the interest of Wall Street, the capitalist press speaks of the "menace of peace," as the *Annalist*, organ of the bankers and stock gamblers did when it expressed the fear of the monopolists that the will of the people for peace was growing. The *Wall Street Journal* as well as the press associations have talked of the "peril of peace" to the stock market gamblers who are speculating on and working for the continuation of this war in order to swell their profits.

These American imperialists are desirous not only for the continuation of the war but to drag the United States directly into it in order to gain more war profits and plunder.

With this war-extending drive of the war-mongering press goes the anti-Soviet incitement, typified by the monstrous lies disseminated against the U.S.S.R. on the City of Flint incident and in connection with Wall Street's campaign in behalf of the Finnish reactionaries.

The American people should be warned. Those capitalist forces here who are working with the Anglo-French imperialists to prolong the war are most responsible for trying to drag the United States into this slaughter.

These warmongers dread, especially, the peace sentiments of the masses. This fervent wish for peace which has gripped the peoples of the world is in sharpest contrast to the sentiments of the masses when plunged into the World War in 1914.

There is no enthusiasm for this war in any country, least of all in the United States, except among the profiteers and capitalists.

That is why when Molotov exposed and scored those most responsible for continuing the war he especially was voicing the deepest wishes of the American people as well as of the peace-desiring masses of the world.

Letters from Our Readers

Working Girl Finds Daily Worker 'A Glean of Truth Amidst Propaganda'

A Glean of Truth Amidst Propaganda—

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Editor, Daily Worker:
I am renewing my subscription to your paper. I just can't get along without it.

I am a working girl, and toil in a Cincinnati sweatshop, and live on starvation wages allotted to the laboring class of female slaves in this "the best governed city"—or is it?

We workers are not permitted to talk to each other during working hours, are forbidden to sing, laugh or whistle. If the machine breaks down we have a forced rest period for which we receive no pay.

The efficiency man comes through once a week to speed up production, and weed out from among us those who have worked beyond their strength and are no longer able to stand up under the nervous strain.

We are not permitted to have a timepiece where we can see it, and as our dressing room is not heated, in winter it is like ice.

We can only work—and think.
I came out of the shop this evening feeling weary in mind and body and sick at heart. I bought a newspaper, found it glowing over the persecution of the faithful labor leaders by the notorious Dies Committee and praising the war-mongers. I just have to get the *Daily* and *Sunday Worker* to get a glimpse of what is really going on, and catch a gleam of truth amidst all this propaganda.
R. T.

Instruct Friends 'How To Elect With a Pencil'

New York City.

Editor, Daily Worker:
My wife and I will "Write-In" Isidore Begun on Election Day.

I wonder if it would be too costly to print cards with the names of Communist candidates for City Council, each card having a small pencil attached to it?

If this could be done, and distributed widely, it would serve as an excellent reminder as to how the names should be written in.

You can be sure that the "misuse" and I will instruct all our friends as to how to elect our candidates with a pencil.
F.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—In view of the fact that a paper ballot will be used in the elections, pencils will be furnished and placed in each booth. If the voter does not find a pencil he has a right to demand one.

Luxuries Can Wait... Drive Comes First—

New York City.

Editor, Daily Worker:
The new hat and the shoes can wait. I can't see the "Daily" go under or the Council a new edition of the same thing we have. Here's my second five dollars.
UPPER HARLEM.

\$100 From Maryland—

Baltimore, Md.

Editor, Daily Worker:
Enclosed please find check in amount of one hundred (\$100.00) dollars toward our quota for the *Daily Worker Drive*.
State Secretary, Communist Party of Maryland.

A WRITE-IN Cacchione Song

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:
The new Brownsville Y.C.L. Song Team, authors of 'Give Pete a City Council Seat,' 'Five Pamphlets in Your Pocket' and 'Are You Paying Up Your Dues,' have written a Write-In Cacchione song to the tune of 'Baby Me':—

"Write him in
As number 1 for city councilman
But please be careful that you dot your eyes
and cross your T

"For if you don't
Your vote won't count
Altogether now let's spell his name
'Peter V. C-A-C-C-H-I-O-N-E'
That spells the name of our candidate
Remember the date
November 7th, write him in.
—MAC GRAND, MANAGER FOR DOT & DASH.

STALIN ON THOSE WHO PLOT WAR ON THE U.S.S.R.

"Others think that war should be organized against the U.S.S.R. Their plan is to smash the U.S.S.R., divide up its territory and profit at its expense. It would be a mistake to believe that it is only certain military circles in Japan who think in this way. We know that similar plans are being hatched in the circles of political leaders of certain states of Europe. Let us assume that these gentlemen pass from words to deeds. What can come of it? There can hardly be any doubt that such a war would be the most dangerous war for the bourgeoisie. It would be the most dangerous war, not only because the peoples of the U.S.S.R. would fight to the very death to preserve the gains of the revolution; it would be the most dangerous war for the bourgeoisie also because such a war will be waged not only at the fronts but also in the rear of the enemy. The bourgeoisie need have no doubt that the numerous friends of the working class of the U.S.S.R. in Europe and in Asia will be sure to strike a blow in the rear at their oppressors who commenced a criminal war against the fatherland of the working class of all countries. And let not Messieurs the



World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Molotov's Peace Speech, A Stumbling Block to Those Who Wish to Prolong the War

Molotov's address yesterday before the Supreme Soviet was a tremendous voice and force for peace that will stagger those responsible for continuing the slaughter.

No wonder all of the imperialists sat back on their haunches, nervously awaiting this mighty declaration of the U. S. S. R.

No wonder the colonial slaveholders of the British Empire strove for weeks to wheedle and flatter the Soviet Union as "justified" in its defensive and liberation moves in East Poland.

This speech for peace should particularly be of the greatest interest and moment to the people of the United States.

The Anglo-French imperialists look to this country as one of the last reservoirs for continuing the war.

London and Paris warmongers have been encouraged recently by the lifting of the embargo and by the stream of pro-war and anti-Soviet propaganda that has filled the press here of big monopoly capital.

At this time, when the foremost task of the Anglo-French imperialists is to obtain American help to continue the war and ultimately drag the United States in, the people must beware of illusions being spread that Chamberlain and Daladier are "fighting fascism."

As the latest cables from London and Paris prove with alarming convincings, the British and French imperialists are busily clamping down fascist measures on their own people and preparing for the most brutal dictatorships. They assisted the worst measures of Nazi oppression and now are introducing them in England and France in order to prolong the war for the allied imperialist camp.

Molotov stated the chief issue sharply—by continuing the war for the purpose of trying to maintain and extend their world domination the Anglo-French imperialists are becoming the aggressors.

The Chamberlain and Daladier regimes are constantly plotting in Turkey and Finland, as well as in Italy, to create new theatres of war and to rebuild anti-Soviet fronts which were destroyed when Germany was compelled to sign the non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union.

What is the aim of the Anglo-French imperialists in continuing the slaughter?

They want, first of all, to assert their world control. Next, they desire to drag Germany back into the anti-Soviet fold. Finally, they want to perpetuate the terrible slavery and oppression they have established through decades of bloodshed and torture over 450,000,000 peoples.

When speaking of fascist tortures anywhere, one should never forget that the Chamberlain and Daladier ruling cliques financed, encouraged and assisted every phase of such depredations, considering such methods worthwhile for the counter-revolutionary objectives they had originally envisaged for the Nazis.

Because all the plans of the imperialist rivals were changed by the defensive might and peace policy of the Soviet Union, the Anglo-French imperialists are bent on continuing the slaughter, in a wild effort to reshuffle world relations.

As Molotov pointed out, continuation of the war for such objectives by the imperialists can bring only suffering and devastation to the working masses of the world. The imperialists expect war profits from a prolongation of the war, and are gambling on plunder and booty by pressing the slaughter.

Unable to carry forward the role assigned to it by Anglo-French imperialism, the German government wants peace. Peace, regardless of who seriously proposes it, is in the interests of the peoples of the world. Continuation of the war and anti-Soviet plotting are not to the interest of the people, and are of the greatest detriment to the cause of humanity.

All who want peace will endorse and champion Molotov's address.

All who attack it assist the war instigators. Those who seek to slander the declarations of the U. S. S. R. in this critical hour give aid and comfort to the worst enemies of the peoples everywhere who want peace.

Molotov's speech is a milestone in this eventful historic period. It indicates to the warmongers that the road ahead for them is a disastrous one. It marks for the people the correct way to struggle for peace. Mankind should pay the greatest heed to what Molotov has said. To comprehend this address fully and to act upon its wisdom will save the toilers and oppressed peoples of the world from the holocaust planned for them by the exploiters and colonial enslavers.

Through Molotov's peace declaration the Soviet Union is again giving mankind the best guidance.

bourgeoisie blame us if on the morrow of the outbreak of such a war they will miss certain of the governments that are near and dear to them and which are today happily ruling 'by the grace of god.' One such war against the U.S.S.R. has been waged, already, if you remember, fifteen years ago. As is well known, the universally esteemed Churchill clothed this war in a poetic formula—"the invasion of fourteen states." You remember of course that this war rallied the toilers of our country in a single camp of heroic warriors who defended their workers' and peasants' homeland against the foreign foe tooth and nail. You know how it ended. It ended with the invaders being driven from our country and the establishment of revolutionary Councils of Action in Europe. It can hardly be doubted that a second war against the U.S.S.R. will lead to the complete defeat of the aggressors, to revolution in a number of countries in Europe and in Asia, and to the overthrow of the bourgeois-landlord governments in these countries."—Joseph Stalin, Report of the C. C. of the C.P.S.U., (17th Congress of the C.P.S.U.) in "Socialism Victorious," Pp. 14-16. Int. P., N. Y.

Change the World



Woodrow Wilson, Debs,
and the Present Drive to
Drag America into War

By MIKE GOLD

WOODROW WILSON sent Eugene V. Debs to prison during the last war. It was an easy victory for that "liberal" President. He had been a calm college professor of history, with many well-written volumes of fine democratic rhetoric to his credit. His whole political career was built on his fight against what he called "the invisible government of the trusts." But he was also opposed to the Socialist ideas of Debs; Wilson believed in "peaceful evolution."

Yet it was not his ideas, his books nor his courtly Virginian logic that prevailed over the revolutionary Socialist, Debs. Woodrow Wilson, the man of peace, tricked America into the greatest blood-bath the world has yet seen, a futile, sordid, imperialist war. And Woodrow Wilson, as brutally as any Hitler, employed the primitive naked force of the capitalist state to persecute Eugene V. Debs. He sent Debs to prison, and kept him there, years after the war ended, with that peculiar personal malice known only to renegade liberals.

Many judgments have been written on the breakdown of Woodrow Wilson and his politics. But for the Socialist future, the crux of his typical liberal tragedy is symbolized by the jailing of Debs. Wilson's defeat at Versailles and in the League of Nations battle was inevitable after he had jailed Debs. The President who had turned America over to reaction and who had betrayed his own life-long principles at home was obviously incapacitated for saving the rest of the world.

In politics, if one says A, one must follow with B. Yet it is painful to believe that Roosevelt, a president who for a brief hour inspired the submerged masses of America with such bright hope, is treading along the path of Woodrow Wilson.

Yet how can one escape the conviction that history in America is repeating itself? Such repetition is never in exactly the same form, just as a river differs from hour to hour. But a river only flows by virtue of the forces of gravity, and the same class forces are operating in America today to jell Browder as they once jelled Debs.

Let no liberal dillard or radical renegade shrill at us that it is not the same situation: that Debs was a Socialist, Browder is Communist; Debs was jailed for anti-war agitation, Browder is being tried on a passport technically. This is the sophistry of a shyster Tammany lawyer, and fools nobody. It is obvious to anyone who has even a rudimentary political nose or some slight honesty of mind, that Roosevelt is set on plunging America into another imperialist war, and that Browder and the Communist Party of 1939, like Debs and the Socialist Party of 1918, belong among the obstacles to be removed.

But political persecution of this sort is ineffective. If Browder has to go to prison, he will win his duel with Roosevelt, just as history now concedes that Debs won his controversy with Wilson, or Theodore and John Brown with the slaveocracy.

It always seems very easy to a government to destroy the leadership of a popular movement. But it never manages to destroy the masses whose only salvation lies in that movement, or the historical forces that make that movement inevitable.

The American revolutionists of 1776 were able to suppress the Tories in their midst, because those Tories did not reflect the basic needs of the American colonists. The French revolutionists of 1789 could suppress the monarchists, because they, too, were an isolated minority, with no real roots in the nation.

But the czar could not suppress the Bolsheviks, not even after his 1905 victory. Nor has Hitler been able to suppress the Socialists and Communists of Germany, or Daladier the Communists of France.

National unemployment is still here, and the bitter fight of the greedy trusts against trade unions and the living standards of America's working people. Whatever influence the American Communist movement has won, has been by virtue of its ceaseless battle for the people in these desperate years of the perennial class war. It is nevertheless mothers who have seen milk supplied to their babies through Communist agitation who contribute to this Party's unshakable strength. It is Negroes who have witnessed the brave fight of Communists to end lynching and race discrimination who bring their loyalty to the Party. It is trade unionists who have watched Communists fight against labor racketeers and bureaucrats who cannot see this Party destroyed, and will prove loyal to the end, because such loyalty is necessary to their daily bread.

As for Earl Browder, those who have known him for years, and have watched his remarkable growth as a leader, have no doubt but that he will grow even more under persecution. He will filter into the imagination of America as Thaelmann of Germany has pervaded the thought of the world's masses.

It is always dangerous for capitalism to give the people a martyr who symbolizes their vast needs. Now the Roosevelt administration has unleashed its J. Edgar Hoover, whose profession is that of creating such martyrs of the people. Roosevelt's tragedy seems like Wilson's, out of the fact that even the freest and finest liberal is always chained by unbearable bonds to the fate of expiring capitalism.

But a Debs, a Browder, owe their loyalty to the Socialist future, to the light and comradeship of a better world.

We must save them from prison, because their jailing is always a major promise that our own freedom is in peril. But such men never fear prison, because even there the future guards them with shining wings, and works through them and by them in ways unknown to the policemen of the status quo.

Siegmeister Conducts American Singers at 10

Elie Siegmeister conducts American Singers in final program of American folk songs over WQXR at 10 P.M. . . . Walter Abel, Pauline Lord and Betty Field enact title roles in "Bill of Divorcement" on Star Theatre over WABC at 9 o'clock.

BROADCAST BAND
11:15-WQXR-Overseas Press Club Luncheon
1:45-WNYC-Board of Education Program
2:30-WJZ-Music for Young Listeners
Conducted by Mary Van Zoren
3:00-WNYC-News
3:05-WNYC-Daily Sports Predictions
3:15-WNYC-Opera Hour
3:25-WNYC-News
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PERSONAL--BUT NOT PRIVATE

By DAVE FARRELL

My beloved Bruins are still undefeated and have just about wrecked any Rose Bowl aspirations Oregon may have toyed with thanks to Kenny Washington's pitching arm, Jackie Robinson's remarkable ability to zig and zag while carrying the ball, and Oregon's reluctance to win.

But before I seemingly disparage the Bruin's victory, I think I had better go into my raves. And then I'll go in for more or less academic football analysis. The Bruins were behind in first downs 17-4—and yet won with a touchdown to spare as the 16-6 score would indicate. The touchdowns were honestly come by—there being no element of fluke in either of them because UCLA's great Negro backs, Kenny Washington and Jackie Robinson, put on a couple of plays that were super-superlative.

With his team trailing by a 6-3 score, from his own 34 "The General"—as his teammates call him, took a pass from center, faded back and threw. From out of a London fog came Jackie Robinson, bent for pigskin. Two Webfoot backs who were detailed to trail him, followed closely until with a burst of speed the Negro flash snaked past, slowed down, turned—and made a catch on the 8-yard line. (From the line of scrimmage the pitch went for 58 yards—actually about ten more should be added.) After which Jackie played hop-scotch and cantered as nicely as you please over the goal line. How many of you babies can throw a baseball fifty eight (or sixty-eight) yards? Then imagine if you please the thought of heaving a football that far—right on the 17 in time. The catch was a cinch. There was no leaping—lunging—or diving for the ball. It just landed plunk—right in the Robinsonian mitts.

Get that? Now listen to this, if you please. A bad Bruin kick (the Bruin punting was slightly below par) put the ball on Oregon's 26-yard line. After Strod, the Negro giant end, had stopped Berry for a one yard gain, Smyth, the Duck's left-handed passer, flipped one that looked like money—until Jackie Robinson came out of nowhere to intercept it and was downed on his own 18.

On the very next play, working their old hidden ball trick, the ball was handed to Jackie who took off. At the 46, just when it seemed that he was stopped Washington threw a perfect block for him and Jackie cut to his right and was off again. A little past midfield, the vaunted speedster Jay Graybeal and Smith, safety man, started cutting in on him from both sides. Jackie seemingly stopped dead—cut to his left and beat a course down the sideline stripes. From where I sat it looked as though he would either be trapped or forced out of bounds. But still, he kept going. Finally Graybeal made a lunge and missed—as Jackie kept his footing and drew a couple of feet further inside the line and then let go. It was only when Smith took out after him in desperation that I realized how fast is our Jackie. He never got his hand on him. And the Negro star from Pasadena—showed me the longest run of the year—82 yards. That was the ball game.

For the rest it was all Oregon. The Ducks shoved the Bruins around at will. But every time the clutch came, a different Oregonian forgot he was playing football and went into charades—with Ernie Lombardi being the favorite character. The Ducks fumbled on the 23—and let the Bruin get in position for the first score, Somers field-goal. They fumbled on the 6, and let the Bruin kick out and stave off a sure touchdown. But worst of all with the ball on the Bruin's 2-foot line with four downs to get goal in. And it was from there that Somers recovered—kicked out to the 26 and took up two paragraphs to see what happened.

From here on in, the Bruin should not drop a game until December 9th when they play the Trojans—who apparently showed what reserve strength means. After being held to a scoreless tie in the first half they rolled up 26 against "Poor Cal." in the second. The Bruin line—ain't what she should be—for Troy. Although Frawley and Somers played exceptional football all afternoon, Westwood's wall taken by and large was consistently outcharged by the Duck forwards. Only Right End Macpherson played first-rate football today, guards excepted. Although a good word must be put in for Ray Bartlett, a Negro end who is, like Jackie, a transfer from Pasadena Jaycee. On a couple of plays—he showed that he has plenty of it. The Bruin punting, as has been said before, was so bad that I doubt if it averaged better than 17 yards a try all afternoon. And here as much can be said for Oregon. Reginato, who came down with a reputation as a booter, certainly didn't live up to his billing.

The Bruin tackles were pretty awful. They spent the greater part of the afternoon and some of the evening (it was dark enough for the arcs by the time they got through) staring up at the heavens for traces of last night's lunar eclipse while supine on the soft sod of our Coliseum. Our ends, with but rare exceptions—namely Macpherson, were either taking ball from the Webfoot and being sucked in or were being bounced higher than a golf ball by the Oregon backfield.

But since we won, I suppose I shouldn't squawk too much. That's the object of the game after all. And since Jackie and Kenny came through who am I to carp like a cod?

Jaspers in Air

The holiday is over for Manhattan's football team. Refreshed by their week's respite from competition, the Jaspers have put on the pressure again, hopeful of campaigning successfully through the remainder of their schedule, which calls for successive games against Boston University, West Virginia, Detroit and Villanova.

Manhattan's passing, which has accounted for only fifteen completions in fifty-three attempts thus far, is Kopf's major problem. Eddie Fay, sophomore tailback, and his alternates, John Supulski and Lorenzo Castiglione, as well as the southpaw wingbacks, Bill Proch and Ted Mazur, are being drilled thoroughly in the throwing assignments. It is hoped this concentration will result in improved marksmanship.

WHAT'S ON

NOTICE
EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 1st, 1939, All What's On Notices for the Daily and Sunday Worker will be charged at the rate of 35¢ per line. (6 words to a line—5 lines minimum).

Tonight
"THE AMERICAN LEAGUE'S POSITION" regarding the International Crisis, by delegate EDITH BIRCHMAN, 8:30 P.M., 172 East 95th St., Bklyn. Ausp. Lincoln Branch, A.L.P.D.

GOOD TIMES
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CAMP BEACON
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Amid the Beautiful Hills of the Hudson!
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GALA OPENING
This Week-End, Nov. 3rd
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UNITY HOTEL is the ideal place for your winter vacation. You will find the atmosphere pleasant and congenial—the food delicious—the surrounding comfortable and charming—and the rates reasonable.
Management: GROSS & SCHWARTZ

Coming
ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, member National Committee, CPUSA, just returned from national tour, speaks on "American Labor Travels, 1939," Saturday, Nov. 4, 2:30 P.M. Ausp. Workers School, 2nd floor, 35 E. 12th St. Adm. 25¢.

Newark, N. J.
NOVEMBER ANNIVERSARY Celebration, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, "Whose War Is It?" Kruger Auditorium, 25 Belmont Ave., Sunday, Nov. 5, 3 P.M. 50¢ admission.

Philadelphia, Pa.
REAR WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, Sam Adams Dairy and Carl Reers at Town Hall, 150 N. Broad Street, on Friday Night, November 3rd, 8 P.M.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION
SOCIAL DANCE GROUP—Recognized Workers School for Ballroom Dancing, Walla, Postrot, Tango, etc. 68 FIFTH Ave. Studio 1-B. GR. 7-2532. Miriam Pallas. Registration 2-10 P.M.

TONIGHT at 8:00

BRONX ELECTION RALLY
Speakers:
WM. Z. FOSTER
National Chairman, CPUSA
ISIDORE BEGUN
C.P. Candidate for City Council
MORRIS NOVICK
Associate Editor "Freiheit"
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn
Veteran Labor Leader
HUNTS POINT PALACE
Southern Blvd. and 165th St., Bronx

SPORTS DAILY WORKER NEW YORK

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1939

Canzy Picked To Beat Al Davis Tonight

'Daily' Fight Writer Sees Experience on Top At Garden

By Stan Kurman

Can a kid with a punch beat an experienced, ringwise vet? The theory gets the acid test when Brownville Al Davis faces former feather and lightweight champ Tony Canzoneri in a ten-rounder at Madison Square Garden tonight.

Rated one of the greatest little fellows of all time, Tony goes into the ring 2-1 underdog off his poor showings on the comeback route. However the odds started at 4-1 on youthful Davis a month ago, were knocked down when Tony clicked in recent workouts.

With fourteen years of fighting under his belt, Tony is pitted against a 20-year-old kid who has been fighting pro just about two years.

Al's chief forte, a left hook, has carried him unbeaten into this trap. Still Al isn't any great shakes of a boxer and had loads of difficulty with Mickey Farmer and Eddie Brink, his shrewdest opponents to date.

Meanwhile Tony, noted for his willingness to take it in better days, has tightened up defensively. He's no easy target and although slowed up, can deal out plenty of punishment. Besides that Davis left hook starts way down there and Tony should be able to fend it off without much difficulty.

Personally it looks like Canzoneri by decision. Figure Canzy to tie up Al and come through. Can't judge too much by Tony's bad showings. This is the first fight in the comeback path that means an awful lot to Tony. In the others he was just glad to stick it out without getting hurt. This one he wants to win. And get just one more big fight, then quit.

GOOD FIGHTING

The rest of the show is ace. Sammy Lutspring, Canadian welter champ, takes on Steve Mammos, crack Washington, D. C., slugger who recently beat high-ranking middleweight Georgia Abrams in a semi-final eight. Mammos is subbing for the ailing Lenny Del Genio.

Another eight brings together Billy Marquart, mid-west slugger who has beaten top lightweight challenger Sammy Angott twice in three starts, with Jersey's Bluy Beaulieu.

Two four-rounders pair Tam Mauriello with Ettore Penn and Harry Davison, kid brother of Al Davis, with Henry Ferrara.

Tix scale from \$5.75 ringside down to \$1.15 general admission.

LIU Stronger

Troubled by reserve problems, Coach Clair Bee of Long Island University is pointing to the West Virginia Wesleyan tussle Saturday afternoon at Ebbets Field to give the Blackbirds at least a 500 per cent season.

L. I. U., with all its forces on tap, toppled Brooklyn College, City College and Providence in night sessions at Ebbets Field. It was the Bradley Tied contest in Peoria, Ill., which showed the need for reserves. Saturday's Davis-Ekins meeting at Ebbets Field again plainly demonstrated that weakness.

Bee will build the Blackbird attack around Bill (Dolly) King, the rangy end who has been a consistent star this season. Big Dolly, with three touchdowns to his credit, leads the L. I. U. scoring list. He added his third in the Davis-Ekins assignment when he intercepted a forward pass and scooted more than half the field for a touchdown.

Another encouraging sign is the advancement made by the fleet-footed Leo Price at halfback. Price failed to make the Peoria trip because of an injured ankle, thereby upsetting the backfield scoring plays. He will be in there fighting against the Bobcats.

HOT FEATS FROM THE '39 GRIDIRON



On The Score Board

Whitehead Slugs a Negro Woman

By Lester Rodney

An unpleasant note from the South: It seems that Burgess Whitehead, Giant second baseman, belongs to the Jake Powell minority. Whitehead, shopping in Rocky Mount, near his North Carolina home, became embroiled in an argument with a young Negro woman over some minor incident at a store counter. When he didn't win the argument, Whitehead hit the woman two heavy blows in the face, knocking her down, and immediately left the store.

Bystanders swore out a warrant for him and the case is coming up this week. You may recall that the Giant second baseman has been called "eccentric." It was found necessary to suspend him several times last season. There seems no great ethical point involved now in mentioning the fact that his baseball "eccentricity" was drinking. But drinking or not, slugging a defenseless woman doesn't come under the head of "eccentricity." There are much more apt and ugly words for that.

Don't be too surprised if Lafayette upsets NYU's fine team this week. The Violet youngsters are bound to let down after three consecutive hard fought and close games against major opposition. That's something to be expected and don't think Coach Mal Stevens doesn't expect it. He, a doctor, knows better than most coaches that the boys on the team ARE just boys and can't be brought up to the same pitch every week. Physical disabilities coming out of that Georgia roughhouse won't help against a Lafayette team that's not too bad, and has been pointing for this one.

Incidentally it's interesting to get the exact words of Coach Stevens to Georgia Coach Butts when both came onto the news during the general melee. When a team plays as consistently rough and applies fists and elbows en masse almost scientifically in the scrimmage, you can be sure that the Coach has at least not discouraged that type of "play." So what Stevens said to Butts was, "Do you fellows want to fight or play football? If you want to fight we outnumber you." Butts said nothing, but the rough stuff subsided in the second half, aided by some spontaneous man to man handshaking of the Georgia and NYU boys coming out of their dressing rooms for the second half. What Stevens told the NYU team in the dressing room was, "No rough stuff. If they want to keep it up, let them. We'll play football."

MARMY Says:

Here I Am
Again Boys,
That's Me
All Over!



NYU Drills Indoors

There was no feeling of letdown at the NYU indoor workout for Lafayette yesterday.

Washed off Ohio Field, the Violets looked hot in a signal drill at the uptown gym. Although NYU has come through three straight bruising games, Coach Stevens is squelching all talk of Lafayette being a snap. The Leopards, who have lost three out of five, are much stronger than the record shows. Two of those losses were close ones to Penn and Dartmouth. Besides Lafayette has an annoying habit of upsetting NYU.

Meanwhile Stan Mikulka, who went out of the Georgia game with a broken nose, reported for action. He'll probably be set to go Saturday with a face mask as protection. If Stan isn't fit, both Bill Galu and Jim Tighe are set to take over.

Lou Little Ain't Predicting Upset Of Cornell, But---

By Bernie Stephens

Is Lachrymose Lou Little setting up the giant he plans to knock over on Saturday? Columbia's famed "underdog" coach, having had Cornell's Big Reds scouted as they trounced the Ohio State powerhouse, has been waxing eloquent on the merits of the ranking eastern eleven. A general summation of Little's opinion would be:

CCNY Out to Save Season vs. B'klyn

Perhaps for the very reason that both schools have such poor football records thus far this season, the eighth annual meeting between City College and Brooklyn this Saturday at Lewisohn Stadium is causing considerable excitement among the student bodies of both institutions—student bodies which include 40,000 local collegians.

Brooklyn has yet to defeat the Beavers in their gridiron rivalry and the Kingmen feel that with Lavender fortunes at so low a state this is their chance, since next year the finest C. C. N. Y. Jayvee in many years will be the varsity. Student rallies are scheduled at both schools.

The Beavers must win this game from the material available at the beginning of the season, a poor record was expected. Unfortunately these expectations have been more than fulfilled. If the team loses one more game its record will be the poorest ever compiled by a Friedman-coached squad. If it loses to Brooklyn, it will be the first Beaver unit to have succumbed—a fate worse than death, it is felt. Accordingly, egged on by student bodies whose neighborliness causes them to be very personal and scathing rivals, both teams will go all out.

No serious injuries were sustained against Lowell. As a matter of fact, the Lavender line played a nice game, but frequent fumbling stalled most of the Beaver advances. The week will be devoted to fundamentals, the coaching staff being of the opinion that skill practice and some crisp blocking and tackling would help the Beavers no end against any unorthodox maneuvers Lou Oshins' squad may attempt.

East Side Fistic Corner
The stock of unbeaten Maxie Shapiro, unbeaten East Side lightweight prize was soaring today after his decisive win over durable Yoshio Nakamura in the top eight at the St. Nicholas Palace Monday night. It was Maxie's thirty-third straight win.

Lou Oshins' squad may attempt.

"Cornell hasn't a flaw from end to end, and has enough great backs to provide a scoring threat from any point on the field, with any of the backs carrying."

No faint praise, this, but folks that have been around for a while are reflecting on similar occasions not long past: Rose Bowl time, 1934, when Stanford's "laughing boys" entered the stadium quoted at 4-1, and left on the short-end of the 7-0 score, outfought, out-charged and out-witted by the vastly undermanned Lions.

Three weeks have elapsed since a like, if less revolutionary incident, took place at Baker Field. Army came to town supposedly well-heeled at every post, but found Columbia linemen racing each other for the privilege of tackling Army backs behind the line of scrimmage, and barely eeked-out a tie on a desperate last-minute pass.

Cornell is better than a year ago," Lou has to say. "It is an opportunistic and resourceful club that will hit with unerring aim at the right spot."

"Ohio State marched hard in the first period against Cornell which gradually found out where the leaks were and filled them up. Then Cornell's strong attack went to work. Ohio State was using a seven-man line and close blocking up so McCullough started throwing passes. Gradually the Ohio State defense opened up against the air threat, especially the guards. Cornell soon found the holes they were leaving and poured through them."

Lou raves about the Cornell backs, stressing the large number of break-away backs in the starting and sub backfields. "No opponent can hope to stop Cornell by merely plugging up defensive holes. As long as any of the backs are on their feet they'll keep going."

Lou admits Columbia improvement, but is not enthusiastic about chances against Cornell. But then, Lou would like very much to find the odds 7-1 or thereabouts when the Lions hit Ithaca. Columbia and Lou Little work best as underdogs.

FROM THE GRID PRESS BOX:

No Bowls for Cornell; Harmon Sure All-American; The Perfect Play at Last!

Eliminate Cornell from the Bowl game probabilities... The big red has an official ruling against any and all post-season games in addition to a tacit understanding with other Ivy leaguers to turn thumbs down on any such invitations...

Try and keep Tom Harmon off an All-America team... When a reporter asked the Army publicity man what the Academy did with the estimated \$100,000 profit on football each year coach Bill Wood interrupted to say he could tell one thing they didn't do with it... They don't buy football players... Coach Tad Wiseman saw, for the first time in his life, a football play that followed the diagram to the letter when Princeton played Brown... He said that the running, blocking and timing were as perfect as if the diagram had been blown up and set right down on the football field.

Indiana usually plays its best game against Ohio state and now that Cornell has shown up the Buckeyes' weaknesses, the Hoosiers are going to be tough to stop Saturday... They knocked Ohio state out of the big ten title with a 10-0 victory two years ago... But State has won 13 out of the 23 past games and tied three... The big ten scoring record of 72 points set by Gordon Locke of Iowa in 1922 looks like a lone gasling if Tom Harmon keeps up his pace... The Michigan ace rolled up 45 points against Iowa and Chicago which leaves him only 25 more points to score against Illinois, Minnesota and Ohio State... Harmon also leads the nation's college scorers with 72 points—10 touchdowns, 10 points after touchdown and one field goal in four games.

They tell this one on Saul Mielziner, the former All-America from

Carnegie Tech who now coaches at CCNY... He was assigned to scout Lowell Textile Institute and after checking up schedules and time tables he arrived in Manchester, N. H., Saturday morning... He bought a newspaper and turned to the sports pages and saw the headlines: Lowell losses 33-0... The game had been played Friday night and Saul had a six-hour wait before he could resume the 300-mile boat and train ride back to New York... Michigan State has a freshman who is going to give the linotype a fit in or two... His name is Dionysius George Economopoulos and he hails from Naxos, N. H... The Spartans also claim fair weather fame for tackle Leslie Brucker, who, in eight years of high school and college football never played a game in the rain...

by del

LITTLE LEFTY

